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Part One
Pages 1-8

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A POOR LOT OF LEADERS

The "Bimetallic Party". Makes a Decidedly Weak Beginning.

ITS SPONSORS MEN OF NO ACCOUNT

Similar Weakness in the Movement to Commit the Democracy to Free Silver—Backed by "Has Beens."

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There has been a growing impression here since the beginning of the Fifty-third Congress, and particularly since the passage and veto of the Seigniorage bill, that a silver party, distinct from the other national parties, except that it will absorb most of the Populists, will be organized for the next Presidential campaign. Leading Democrats and Republicans have admitted the impossibility of preventing the withdrawal of a large number of silver men from the old organizations, and the desertions from the Republican Party in the new States of the West may turn out to be embarrassing to that party. The make-up of the new party, however, as foreshadowed by the declarations of the "American Bimetallic Party" and the signing of a silver address by a number of Democrats does not seem formidable.

The beginning of the Bimetallic Party is notable only in the parade of the names of Gen. A. J. Warner, who long has figured as the retained apostle of silver at the Capitol, and of Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada, who have been regarded simply as the spokesmen of the silver interest from a State in which silver production would be the most profitable one in which the capitalists of the State could engage if silver should succeed in obtaining "recognition." The other nine men whose names are signed to the address of the conference that suggested ex-Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania as a proper candidate for President, are not known nationally.

The other silver men, all Democrats, who have united to urge upon Democrats a union to put the Democratic Party on record as favoring "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver," hardly can be regarded as influential leaders. Ex-Representative Bland of Missouri, the first signer of the Democratic appeal to Democrats, was beaten by a Republican, and will not be in the next Congress. W. J. Bryan is another Democrat who could not be re-elected, and who lost a Senatorship because Nebraska reverted to the Republicans. Ex-Representative Coffeen of Wyoming will be succeeded in Congress by a Republican, elected last Fall. Ex-Representative Fithian of Illinois, who has been a silver man right along, was beaten in a Democratic district by a Republican. Representative J. V. Cockrell of Texas was re-elected, so was J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina, and, by a reduced vote, Representative Maguire of California was also re-elected. Representative Ikirt of Ohio was beaten by a Republican.

Representative J. R. Whiting of Michigan is succeeded by a Republican. Representative Snodgrass of Tennessee pulled through after a hard fight. Representative Richardson of Michigan will be succeeded by a Republican, who easily beat his Democratic opponent. Delegate Smith of Arizona will give way to a Republican. Representative Ogden of Louisiana came back. Representative Capehart of West Virginia yields to a Republican. Moore of Kansas was overwhelmingly beaten by a Republican. Representative Money of Mississippi was re-elected. A Republican will take the place of Fyan of Missouri. Grady of North Carolina goes out, but another Democrat succeeds him. A Republican will displace Representative Morgan of Missouri. Shell of South Carolina goes out. Representative Lane of Illinois was defeated by a Republican. So was Donovan of Ohio. Latimer of South Carolina returns. Arnold of Missouri was defeated by a Republican. Denson of Alabama was beaten by a Populist. Talbert of South Carolina got back, but by a reduced vote; Williams of Mississippi and Strait of South Carolina also were re-elected. Caminetti of California stays at home; so does Bower of North Carolina, succeeded by a fusionist. Joseph, Delegate from New-Mexico, was beaten by a Republican.

Of thirty-one members of the last Congress who have signed, only ten have been re-elected. Four signers were obtained from Missouri, not one of whom was re-elected or succeeded by a Democrat. Five signers came from the Tillmanite State of South Carolina. Two hail from Ohio, two from Michigan, two from Illinois, two from California, two from Missouri, two from North Carolina, and two from Mississippi. Only eight of the States represented by signers can be regarded as at all likely to be for a Democratic candidate on a free-silver platform in 1896.

A TALK WITH MR. SIBLEY.

He Says There Will Be but One Silver Candidate for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Joseph C. Sibley, whom the signers of the call issued for the so-called "Bimetallic Party" recommend for nomination for the Presidency, said to-day:

"The purpose of this movement is to secure an immediate organization of the silver men and to begin the campaign at once. There is no pride of party name and we do not care how the organization is finally accomplished. The only purpose is that there shall be a silver party in the next campaign advocating the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one as the single great issue. The campaign for silver will begin at once, and we will have sixteen months the start of those opposed to silver, whether they be in one or both of the old parties.

"The only thing the new party desires is a thorough organization and a vigorous, aggressive campaign for silver. The party will support a free-coinage man on a free-coinage platform, by whatever party nominated. There will not be two silver candidates for the Presidency.

"The course of Mr. Cleveland," Mr. Sibley said, "has intensified the overwhelming sentiment in this country for free silver."

In a further expression of his views, Mr. Sibley said:

"We propose to have the organization now, to make the canvass, and to be ready to elect a President who is a free-coinage man. We are indifferent as to whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, or a Populist, and he may be the nominee of one of the old parties or of a new party."

Mr. Sibley is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1850. He says he does not wish to be honored with the Presidential nomination. He would rather see Senator Cameron, whose silver views are acceptable to him, or Senator Teller, or Mr. Bland, or some other devotee to the cause, selected as its standard-bearer.

REPUBLICANS FOR FREE SILVER.

Significant Resolutions Adopted by a Michigan Convention.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 6.—The Republican Convention, which has been in session here to-day for the purpose of nominating a representative to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Julius C. Burrows to the United States Senate, has adopted this strong silver resolution:

Resolved, That we believe in the largest possible use of silver consistent with the maintenance of our national credit, and that we also believe in the use of both gold and silver as the money of our Nation, and that silver should be restored to its time-honored position in the Nation's finance.

The convention did not nominate a candidate for Representative to-day. Over fifty ballots were taken without decisive result. The candidates are Washington Gardner of Albion, Alfred Milnes of Coldwater, John M. C. Smith of Charlotte, and Frank W. Clapp of Battle Creek. The first ballot resulted: Gardner, 25; Smith, 20; Milnes, 13; Clapp, 11. The fourth ballot was: Gardner, 27; Smith, 19; Milnes, 11; Clapp, 12. After this ballot there was no change.

A CASE WHERE THE FIGURES LIE

Some Errors in Bookkeeping Show an Apparent Shrinking of the Treasury's Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The gold reserve stood at $89,000,000 at the close of business to-day, a loss since yesterday of $2,000,000. Assistant Secretary Curtis explained that the difference was apparent rather than real, as the Treasury had lost no gold by exports or withdrawals, and that the apparent loss was simply a matter of bookkeeping, the gold being in transit, and, therefore, in course of transference from one account to another.

Comment was excited in the financial district yesterday on account of the Treasury statement, which showed an apparent loss in the gold reserve of $2,000,000. Sub-Treasury officials easily allayed apprehension at the beginning of gold withdrawals by assurances that none had occurred except in a retail way for West India balances or for jewelers' supplies. The only explanation of the figures possible was that they were not complete, and that in the operations of the bond syndicate notice of withdrawal at one place had been deducted without carrying it to a corresponding credit.

The gold deposited by the syndicate on account, separate from bond deposits, has been used in part to adjust bond deposits. At one time it reached nearly $10,000,000. It amounts now to about $7,000,000. This adjustment has necessitated transfers from one Sub-Treasury to another, so that, while no gold has been lost, it is thought more than likely that the Treasury accountants may have omitted to note transfers in their entirety by failing to record gains equal to losses. The only losses have been in bookkeeping, and not in coin.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the Sub-Treasury over the performance of the syndicate's work. It has done better than it promised. The American deposits were completed as soon as the contract went into effect. On foreign account, the contract calling for 300,000 ounces of gold, or $5,500,000, by March 8, thirty days after the signing of the contract, there has been deposited $7,480,000, and $1,400,000 additional is in transit, to arrive this week.

LONDON, March 6.—The American loan opened at 4½ per cent. premium and closed at 4⅝ per cent. premium.

COAL MINERS BOUND TO STAY OUT

They Refuse to Go into Joint Convention with Operators—Work Suspended at Uniontown.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—The strike of the 10,000 or more miners in the Pittsburg Railroad coal district is now an established fact.

At the beginning of this morning's session of the miners' convention the committee that conferred with the operators last night presented its report, the chief feature of which was a proposition made by the operators that a joint convention of miners and operators be held in Pittsburg next Saturday. This was the only proposition, so the miners say, made by the operators, there being no truth in the report that the operators had offered a sixty-cent rate for mining coal.

The report was vigorously discussed, and when the vote was taken the proposition to hold a joint convention was voted down. Every delegate was explicitly instructed to carry out the strike order issued by the convention late Monday night. The convention, at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned without date. What action the operators will take is not now known.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., March 6.—The miners of the fourth and fifth pools on the Monongahela River are out to-day for the 62-cent rate. All work is suspended, and the men say they will not return unless the demand is granted. No trouble is reported anywhere. O'Neil Brothers of Fayette City offered a slight advance this morning, but the offer was refused.

Senator Teller's Paper Weight.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Teller of Colorado has received from Willard Morse, a constituent in Denver, a paper weight which the Senator says he will take to the international monetary conference as an object lesson to demonstrate the platform of the silver men. It is a block of silver, standard fineness, inscribed "Sixteen Ounces Colorado Silver," superimposed on which is a block of gold inscribed, "One Ounce Arizona Gold."

The Senator prizes the gift especially for the fact that Mr. Morse mined the ore from which the bullion was smelted.

Accused of Killing Two Deputies.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 6.—R. H. Hudson, who, with his two sons, is accused of having killed two Deputy Sheriffs in his house during the coal riots last Summer, surrendered to Sheriff Morrow to-day. It is understood that he will plead self-defense.

One of Hudson's sons, it was claimed, helped to kill negro miners last Summer. Deputies Charles Cole and John Smith went to the Hudson home to arrest him, and were shot. Hudson and his sons then disappeared. The sons have not been heard from since.

A Mixture of Hats and Religion.

MEDFIELD, Mass., March 6.—The State Board of Arbitration began a hearing to-day in the case of the discharged employes of Searles, Daily & Co. of the Excelsior Hat Factory, so-called, in this village, who complain that Col. E. V. Mitchell, resident partner of the firm, has discharged them because of their attendance at the Orthodox Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Nathan T. Dyer is pastor, and between whom and Col. Mitchell there is a controversy.

BLINDED BY THE SHOTS

Isaac A. Cochran Fatally Wounded by a Woman in a Saloon.

HIS COMMON-LAW WIFE, SHE CLAIMS

Says She Was Neglected and Had Made a Final Appeal—Cochran a Real Estate Dealer in Broadway.

Isaac A. Cochran, a real estate dealer, was fatally shot in the wineroom of Henry Zimmer's saloon, 1,150 Third Avenue, last evening, by Bessie Fairbanks, who had been living with Cochran for three years, as she claimed, as his common-law wife.

Cochran was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital in a dying condition. The surgeons found two bullet holes, one penetrating the right temple, the other back of the right ear. There was a mark over the left eye, as if a bullet had emerged there. It is supposed that the optic nerves were severed, for both eyes were closed and sightless.

In spite of his injuries, Cochran retained consciousness. He refused to discuss the shooting or what led up to it.

Bessie Fairbanks was arrested and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. She was hysterical, and had to be almost carried to the Station. To the Sergeant she told her story, after she had become calm. She said she had been living with Mr. Cochran for three years as a common-law wife, but that recently he had refused to provide for her, and had treated her brutally when she appealed to him for aid. It was after he had refused a last appeal, while they were in the wineroom of Zimmer's saloon, that she shot him. The police believe that the element of jealousy also entered the case.

The couple entered the saloon at 8:30 o'clock. Cochran ordered whisky for himself and a glass of beer for his companion. The bartender, after serving these drinks, was passing through the archway leading to the saloon from the wine room, when he heard the succession of shots.

After wounding Cochran the girl never stopped firing until she had emptied the revolver, and from the position of the bullet holes in the wall it seems probable that, although desperately wounded Cochran made every effort to escape from the room. The fifth bullet went into the saloon, whizzed over the heads of the bartenders, and struck a mirror back of the bar.

When a policeman ran into the wine room, Cochran was leaning against the west wall, with both eyes closed, and Miss Fairbanks stood some ten feet away. Mechanically she raised the revolver again, but the policeman struck it from her hand, and she began to weep. Both Cochran and the girl were taken to the station.

"I want to see him! I want to see him!" exclaimed Miss Fairbanks, as Cochran entered the station.

"Is this the woman who shot you?" asked the Sergeant of Cochran.

"I cannot see her," said Cochran. "But I know her voice. Yes, it is she; take her away."

Regarding himself, Cochran would only say that he was thirty years old and a real estate dealer at 401 Broadway. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital as quickly as possible. It was subsequently learned that he lived at 228 West Eleventh Street, with his relatives, supposedly, and a telegram was sent there to notify them of the shooting.

Bessie Fairbanks has just entered her twenty-first year. She is slender, of medium height, with regular, somewhat pretty, features, and is a decided blonde. She has light brown hair, which she wears short, in curls. She came from Hartford, Conn., three years ago, she said, although she claims to have no relatives there at present. Soon after she reached New-York she met Mr. Cochran, and at his solicitation, she said, she finally went to live with him as his common-law wife.

They lived at various places in this city, and finaaly took rooms in the brownstone flat house 225 East Seventieth Street, which Bessie now claims as her home. Of late Cochran had been neglecting her, she said.

Bartender Ellenhausen said he heard no quarrelling between the couple, and no words were uttered by the woman or the man while they were in the wine room.

The surgeons at the hospital said last night that in their opinion Mr. Cochran could not possibly recover.

FIVE PASSENGERS ARE INJURED

A Broken Rail Throws an Indianapolis and Vincennes Passenger Train Into the Ditch—One Coach Is Burned.

SPENCER, Ind., March 6.—Part of the morning passenger train on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railway was thrown into the ditch this morning between Marco and Sanborn by a broken rail. The rear coach was destroyed by fire.

The following passengers were injured:

BROWN, S. T., of Jonesville, Ind.; back hurt.
DRYMAN, EDWARD, of Vincennes, Ind.; head and back hurt.
ELLIOTT, EDWARD, of Terre Haute, Ind.; body bruised.
HALTON, I. S., of Eminence, Wis.; thigh broken; taken to Worthington.
WRIGHT, JOSEPH, of Cincinnati; back and arm injured.

All the injured except Halton were brought through to Spencer in the baggage car.

Not Worth Much, but It Owns It.

DULUTH, Minn., March 6.—The Commonwealth this evening says editorially: "The Minneapolis Tribune has applied to have the 'Associated Press' restrained from serving The Times with its night report, claiming an exclusive franchise by its contract. You wouldn't think The Tribune would care how many papers had the doubtful advantage of the 'Associated Press' service. But having contracted for an exclusive news service, it probably galls them not to get the news, and not even to have exclusive what there is of it."

Child Attacked by a Hawk.

AKRON, Ohio, March 6.—A three-year-old daughter of Charles Gates, living near Harrisburg, Summit County, was attacked to-day by an immense hawk, which fastened its talons in her neck and face. Mr. Gates drove the bird away with a club, but the child was shockingly lacerated.

The President's Pleasure Cruise.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—The lighthouse tender Violet, with the President on board, arrived in the harbor at 5 o'clock this morning and left at 7:30 o'clock for the North Carolina Sounds, via Albemarle and Chesapeake Canals.

DOUGLASS'S WILL TO BE CONTESTED

The Children by His First Wife Claim that Their White Stepmother Unduly Influenced Their Father and Got His Property.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—Announcement is made to-day that the heirs of the late Fred Douglass intend to contest his will, and that legal proceedings in the matter will shortly be instituted in this city.

Mr. Douglass had been married twice, and the children by the first wife—Louis H. and Charles R. Douglass—are named as the contestants. Two years ago the estate was valued at $200,000.

Ever since Mr. Douglass's last marriage there has been a lack of harmony between the sons and Mrs. Douglass. Some little time before his death, Mr. Douglass deeded to his wife a parcel of real estate at Cedar Hill, where the family lived. It is stated that at different times he gave her presents of money.

The contestants make the claim that Mrs. Douglass, who is a white woman, and formerly lived at Honeoeye, near this city, exercised undue influence over their father, and persuaded him to discriminate against them. Though no petition for the probate of the will has been made, it is stated that the sons will have little or nothing coming to them from the estate. Besides the sons and the widow, the heirs of the late Mr. Douglass are Mrs. R. Douglass Sprague, daughter; Misses Estelle and Harriet Sprague, granddaughters, and Joseph H. Douglass, grandson, of Washington, D. C., and Lewis S. Sprague, grandson, of this city.

C. P. Lee, the colored lawyer of this city, says he is bound to secrecy by all parties, and an effort will be made to settle the estate out of court.

It is stated by those who are familiar with the domestic complications in the family that there has existed a condition of forced neutrality between the sons and Mrs. Douglass for years. As long ago as 1890 it is stated that Mrs. Douglass began to get possession of her husband's real estate. Mr. Lee, who used to be Mr. Douglass's agent in this city, was relieved of all responsibility about eighteen months ago, and at that time it is understood that all of the property in this city had been transferred to Mr. Douglass's wife.

When the body of Mr. Douglass was brought to this city, Mrs. Douglass wore no mourning, and this fact was made the subject of much comment.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—The Washington Conference of Colored Methodists, a body composed of 150 leading ministers of the African race, in its thirty-second annual meeting here to-day declined to hold a memorial service for Frederick Douglass. A resolution providing for such a meeting, with an address by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta, was offered, but the Rev. J. N. Waters opposed it on the ground that it was not the custom of the Methodist Church to hold such services except in honor of its own ministers, and the resolution was defeated. Waters said Douglass was a great man, but it was possible that the race would produce many more such men, possibly three or four a year, all of whom would have to die, and to thus honor each of them would consume a great deal of time. The conference, he said, had never paid President Garfield the compliment proposed to Douglass. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Douglass will be adopted.

CALLED THE GOVERNOR A LIAR

An Exciting Scene in the Arkansas Legislature Brought About by Accusations of Bribery.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—The storm that has been brewing in the Legislature ever since the Iron Mountain Railroad a week ago defeated the bill for the establishment of a railway commission in this State broke out this afternoon when a resolution was offered in the House to eject from the hall the representatives of newspapers that had criticised the action of the Legislature. Representative Monroe of North Little Rock, rising to a question of personal privilege, denounced Gov. Clarke as an infamous liar and rascal.

When the Railroad Commission bill was first offered in the Legislature it was favored by a large majority. The Iron Mountain Railroad established a large and influential lobby here, and when the bill came up for final passage it was defeated. Some of the newspapers intimated that bribery had been used. Gov. Clarke, in an interview yesterday, supported this charge of bribery.

Last evening Representative Monroe called on the Governor and was ordered from his office. Thereupon Monroe made his attack on the Governor to-day. He concluded by saying he had more proof that the Governor is a liar than the Governor has against any member of the Legislature. There is a feeling that Gov. Clarke will resent Monroe's attack in a decisive way.

Gave Miss Burns $1,500.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 6.—Mary E. Burns of Yonkers to-day recovered $1,500 damages against the City of Yonkers in an action brought to secure redress for injuries. A horse driven by the plaintiff backed down an embankment in 1891. The plaintiff claimed $20,000. The case has been pending almost four years.

There are several similar actions pending in the court, and they will now be pushed to trial.

Gypsy "Prince" Williams Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6.—"Prince" Williams, the best-known gypsy in this country, and believed to be the head of the Romany gypsies in America, died at his home in East Hartford last night of Bright's disease. Williams was born in Devonshire, England, in 1830. When he was sixteen years old he married a girl of fourteen. They have had fourteen children, many of whom are living.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—The Wingate-Stone-Welles Mercantile Company, a wholesale furnishing goods firm, was put in the hands to T. K. Hanna, as receiver, to-day, on the petition of Mrs. Belle Frisble and Hoodley C. Welles, shareholders. The company has an authorized capital stock of $200,000, of which $125,400 has been paid in full. The assets are said to be greater than the liabilities.

Hayward Case Nearly Ended.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6.—Attorney Erwin consumed the entire day in his argument for the defense in the Hayward murder case to-day. He will conclude his argument in the morning, and it is thought the case will go to the jury before night.

Secretary Lamont Leaves Washington

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Lamont left for New-York this morning on the 10 o'clock train, expecting to be away about a week.

BANK ROBBER SHOT DOWN

A Mob Threatens Lynching for His Captured Companion.

SEVERAL CITIZENS WERE WOUNDED

The Cashier, After Being Severely Hurt, Locked the Greater Part of the Bank's Money in the Vault.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 6.—Adel, the county seat of Dallas County, twenty-two miles from here, was the scene of a bank robbery this morning.

This was followed by the pursuit of the robbers, the killing of one, the capture of another, and the formation of an angry mob, which surges about the county jail to-night and threatens to have the life of the living robber.

The funds of the bank were saved by the presence of mind of the cashier, who, after receiving a charge of shot in his body, swung shut the door to the vault and turned the combination.

The Dead.

The result of the day is one robber dead and several citizens injured. The dead man is:

WILKINS, ORLANDO P., of Patterson, Madison County, Iowa, aged thirty, one of the robbers; shot by pursuers.

The Wounded.

The wounded are:

BAILEY, C. D., shot in shoulder.
BARR, R. S., Postmaster of Adel, shot in left arm.
BYERS, J. M., shot in hand and arm.
DEXTER, CECIL, a boy, hit by shot.
SIMPSON, J. L., shot in body.

The robbers, Orlando P. Wilkins and C. W. Crawford, were farmers, living in Patterson. A little after 8 o'clock this morning, they drove into Adel in a buggy. Leaving their conveyance a block away, they went to the bank. Wilkins carried a repeating shotgun, with six loads. They entered the bank just as Cashier Leach was taking the money from the vault. C. D. Bailey was in the bank at the time.

Crawford remarked that they wished to make a deposit. Cashier Leach was busy at the time, but turned with the inquiry: "What is it?"

As he did so, he looked into the barrel of the shotgun held by Wilkins, who immediately fired. Cashier Leach staggered and fell, but, rousing himself, flung the currency and gold, which he had previously placed on the counter, into the vault, and closed the door. Wilkins fired again, wounding Bailey.

Then Crawford kicked in the door leading to the rear of the counter, and, with Wilkins, scooped the loose silver into a sack. It amounted to $267.

By this time Sheriff Payne, who was on the street, had had his attention attracted, and opened fire on the robbers. They made a rush for their buggy, Wilkins firing as he ran and wounding several citizens.

The robbers started to drive across the country. They were hotly pursued, the hastily-collected posse being often within 200 or 300 yards of them. Many shots were fired, some of which hit the horses driven by the robbers.

After a chase of nearly twelve miles, the wounded horses could go no further, and were abandoned by the bank robbers, who separated at what is known as Neal's Crossing. There Crawford secreted himself in a clump of timber, but soon surrendered.

Wilkins took refuge in a barn, which was quickly surrounded. To repeated orders to come out he made no reply.

Then Crawford was forced to carry a can of kerosene, saturate a straw stack near the barn, and start a fire. Wilkins did not shoot at his comrade, and when the flames closed about him, made an attempt to escape across the open space to the timber. He had proceeded but a few yards when he fell, pierced by a bullet from a rifle held, it is said, by a prominent farmer named Pritchard. Then the mob lost control of itself, and the body was riddled with bullets.

The body of the robber and his living companions were taken to Adel this afternoon. Crawford made a full confession. He claimed he had been forced into the robbery by Wilkins, who threatened to kill him if his nerve weakened. The two left Patterson Tuesday, and spent last night with a farmer five miles from Adel.

To-night the biggest crowd ever seen there is upon the streets of Adel. Every man carries a rifle, shot gun, pistol, or club. Sheriff Payne has the jail protected by a large and well-armed posse. It is believed that in the course of the night Crawford will be spirited away to a place of safety.

All the wounded men will recover.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The police to-day received from Council Bluffs, Iowa, pictures of the two men who are held there in connection with the Griswold (Iowa) Bank robbery. The one who gave his name as White, alias Wilson, is thought to be the Northampton Bank robber. The local detectives recognized the picture as that of "Doc," alias "Spoony," Butler of Pittsburg, Penn., a notorious safe blower. The other prisoner, Smith, alias Barnes, is believed to be the man who murdered Sergeant of Police Sheehan of Cleveland last September. His picture was recognized as that of Kirke Jones, a noted bank robber.

ENGLAND'S CLAIM TO ALASKAN WATERS

A Resolution of Protest in the Washington House of Representatives.

OLYMPIA, Washington, March 6.—The following resolution was introduced in the House to-day, and a copy will be sent to President Cleveland:

Whereas, England, with her usual cupidity and avarice and pursuant to her time-honored custom of attempting at all hazards to gain control of all newly-developed sources of wealth in whatsover country situated, and to appropriate to her own benefit the present and prospective commerce of the seas, whether rightfully or otherwise, has asserted claim to harbors, bays, and inlets through which the greater portion of the commerce and trade of and with the Territory of Alaska must be carried on, and which of right belong to the United States, and

Whereas, The United States will be robbed and despoiled of the trade and commerce of a veritable empire and suffer a diminution of the wealth with which nature has endowed said Territory if the policy and claims of Great Britain as aforesaid shall prevail,

Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, the Senate concurring, that our members of Congress be requested and our Senators instructed to use all honorable means that the rightful claim of the United States relative to said harbors, bays, and inlets be scrupulously maintained, and that an unequivocal policy on the part of the United States Government in relation thereto be fully carried out.

Bishop Thomas Seriously Ill.

SALINA, Kan., March 6.—The Right Rev. Elisha S. Thomas, Bishop of Kansas, is at the point of death at St. John's Military School, in this city. While at Ellsworth on Sunday he suddenly became ill. But slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

RELIGIOUS GARB IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Discussion in the Pennsylvania House of a Bill to Regulate the Attire of All the Teachers of the State.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 6.—The Smith bill, designed to prohibit teachers in public schools from wearing any distinctive garb indicative of their religious faith, came up in the House to-day on second reading.

Mr. Seyfert opposed it. He characterized the bill as "the most vicious, atrocious, outrageous, and un-American measure ever offered." There was no need, he said, to refer to the origin of the bill. Everybody knows, he contended, who the narrow-minded men are back of the bill, which is a blow at civil liberty. Mr. Seyfert quoted the Constitution and Judge Cooley upon constitutional limitations. He said the bill was aimed at the great Roman Catholic Church in this State, and declared that, although he is not a member of the Catholic Church, he is in favor of the fullest liberty. Continuing, he said: "Many of the best citizens of the country are Protestants, who wear a peculiar garb. There are only twenty-five Catholic teachers in Lancaster County, and their religion is not indicated by their garb, but there are Mennonites who wear in the schools a garb that distinguishes them from all others, as also do the German Baptists. The bill is a blow at these people and should be killed. I have been informed that the people back of this measure constitute a power that is not open in its discussion, and I ask that God have mercy on the Commonwealth if such a power could force such a measure through."

Mr. Seyfert then quoted from a magazine article the obligation taken by members of the A. P. A., and said: "If there is a member of that order here and if this statement is not true, let him deny it now."

"I do!" shouted Mr. Spangler of Cumberland, jumping to his feet.

In reply, Mr. Seyfert said he was glad the statement had been denied, and he warned the Republicans of the House that if the bill was passed it would be fatal to their party's success hereafter.

Mr. North (McKean) offered an amendment to the effect that teachers should not wear a religious garb "with the intention to impress his or her religious creed or faith." The amendment was lost.

Mr. Fow (Philadelphia) submitted the following proposition on a point of order: That the bill is unconstitutional because it is in conflict with Section 7 of Article III. of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which says that the Legislature shall make no law "regarding the management of public schools."

Speaker Walton referred the point of order to the House for its decision, and the matter was decided against Mr. Fow.

Mr. Kearns (Allegheny) offered an amendment which included in the ban badges of secret orders. This amendment was also lost.

The discussion on the bill then took a humorous turn, several facetious amendments being offered and voted down.

After Mr. Fow had unsuccessfully tried to set the bill aside on points of order, Mr. Smith, the author of the measure, introduced a new section fixing penalties for violation of the law. The new section provides for a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100 upon the first conviction, and in case of a second conviction a fine of $400 and prohibition from again acting as public school teacher.

Mr. Bliss moved to amend this by striking out the minimum penalty. Mr. Smith accepted the amendment, and it was adopted—191 to 38. The section was adopted and the bill passed second reading.

STOLE THE LEGATION'S MONEY

A Clerk of the Argentine Minister Arrested for Embezzling Funds Belonging to the Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Señor Manuel Almagro, an employe of the Argentine Legation, was arrested here this afternoon at the instance of Dr. Estanisloa S. Zeballos, the Argentine Minister. Almagro is charged with embezzling $2,600 of the funds of the Legation.

Almagro is not a diplomatic member of the Legation, and therefore is not exempt from arrest under international law. He is a Cuban, and was employed about a year ago by Dr. Zeballos as a clerk, coming to Washington from New-York. Almagro lost a part of this money some time ago playing faro at Jackson City. In order to regain his losses, he took more money, until he found he had lost the above sum. He then went to New-York, where he wrote to Dr. Zeballos, confessing the theft. On his return to Washington, Almagro attempted to raise the $2,600 to save himself from arrest, but was unable to do so. With the permission of Dr. Zeballos, he then went to Cuba on a similar errand. Here, too, he was unsuccessful, but he returned to Washington with notes from a friend for the money. Dr. Zeballos refused to accept the notes, and this afternoon sent him to Major Moore, the Superintendent of Police, to whom Almagro made a confession.

After consulting with the District Attorney, the Department of Justice, and the State Department, it was decided that Almagro should be arrested, and he was taken into custody. Dr. Zeballos has not yet decided whether or not he will prosecute him in the criminal courts.

The Vice President Will Rest.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Vice President Stevenson left for his home in Bloomington, Ill., last night, and will take a long and much-needed rest. When the Senate adjourned, he was suffering with a very severe cold, and his voice was almost gone.

The Vice President has not had a rest for almost three years, his work beginning with the campaign that resulted in his election. Then followed the long sessions of the Fifty-third Congress, and the illness and death of his daughter, all of which kept him on a nervous strain.

Cardinal Gibbon's Visit to Rome.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—It was stated at the archiepiscopal residence to-day that Cardinal Gibbons had not yet made any definite plans for his visit to Rome. His Eminence will celebrate the festival of Easter at the cathedral. How much time will elapse thereafter before matters are arranged for his departure, it was said, is purely a matter of conjecture.

The State's Title is Good.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Controller to-day denied the application of P. J. Marsh, as agent for a cancellation of the State's title to 37,198 acres of land in Township No. 40, Totten and Crossfield's purchase. The State acquired title to these lands by purchase at the tax sales in 1871, 1877, and 1881.

Work for 200 Men.

BELLAIRE, O., March 6.—The new Bellaire blast furnace was put in operation to-day. Its capacity is over 200 tons daily. Two hundred men are employed.

CAME TO SEE THE MAYOR

Speaker Fish and Lieut. Gov. Saxton Are in Town.

DISCUSSED REFORM LEGISLATION

Were at Mr. Strong's House More Than an Hour Last Night —No "Ultimatum," They Say.

The presiding officers of the Senate and the Assembly came to this city from Albany yesterday and discussed reform legislation with Mayor Strong. Their presence in the city, following the visit of Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican organization to Albany and the conferences with the Governor and numerous Senators, and the action of Republican Senators in binding themselves to two-thirds rule, gave a picturesqueness to the mixed situation. Their visit was spoken of as indicating "a crisis." They were said to be here with an "ultimatum" for Mayor Strong.

Whose "ultimatum" it was was somewhat indefinite, although some Republicans said they had doubtless come to tell Mayor Strong that the Republican Legislature would feel more inclined to pass bills to his liking if he would appoint a few more of their party to local offices.

This story was disposed of by Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who said that himself and Speaker Fish had simply come to ascertain something of Mr. Strong's sentiments concerning local bills, particularly the Police Reorganization and Police Magistrates bills.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt did not know they were coming, so he said, and it is almost certain they did not represent the Platt element of the Legislature in what they said to the Mayor.

Chairman Lauterbach, who has been in Albany a couple of days, did not come to the city with them, nor did he take part in the conference with Mayor Strong. He waited until Mr. Saxton and Mr. Fish had left Albany, and then took a later train, arriving in this city about 9 o'clock last night. He hurried at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and went to the presence of the ex-Senator from Tioga, to report the progress of his mission to Albany.

Some of the papers yesterday afternoon said the Lieutenant Governor was coming here, because he wanted an explanation from the Mayor as to certain "pledges." The Mayor was said to have promised to retain in office certain Republican politicians. Both officials said they had received no "pledges."

The most significant thing in the whole day's proceedings, so far as they affect police legislation, as some regarded it, was that Mr. Saxton and Mr. Fish saw fit to confer with Mayor Strong on the subject, rather than with any other individuals.

Sometimes when advice has been wanted, Mr. Platt has been the one who has told the legislators what it was that the "people" wanted.

Mr. Saxton and Mr. Fish reached this city at 6 o'clock. They walked down the platform at the Grand Central Station arm in arm at a brisk gait, each carrying a gripsack. A reporter for The New-York Times met them there. They were not disposed to talk as to their mission in the city.

"For myself, I came down on business," said Speaker Fish.

"It is said that you have an 'ultimatum' for Mayor Strong," suggested the reporter.

"I have no such thing with me," said the Speaker.

"Do you expect to have a conference with the Mayor to-night?"

"Can't tell what I shall do to-night," replied Mr. Fish. "Might go to the opera if I were invited."

"Are you going to discuss appointments?"

"Don't know what I shall talk about," said the Speaker. "Came down on business."

Lieut. Gov. Saxton was equally reticent. "I cannot discuss the object of my visit," he said.

"I have no ultimatum. I have had no pledges from the Mayor."

Then the presiding officers of the Legislature hurried over to the Murray Hill Hotel and had dinner. Soon after dinner they went to Mayor Strong's house, and remained there for about an hour and a half. After they returned to the hotel, Lieut. Gov. Saxton was not so silent.

"Mr. Fish and myself have had a talk with Mayor Strong concerning legislation affecting this city," said Mr. Saxton.

"We thought it proper for ourselves, as the presiding officers of the two legislative bodies, to ascertain his views on matters now pending."

"Touching police legislation?"

"Yes. We discussed the police bills and Police Magistrates bill.

"The talk of an ultimatum to Mayor Strong is absurd. I am the last person who would come from Albany with an ultimatum for the Mayor.

"I am not here to make any protest or any criticism of Mayor Strong's appointments, or to offer any suggestions on that subject whatever. He is fully competent to take care of that part of his administration, and in our talk with him we did not deal with appointments.

"We tried to ascertain his views concerning the measures named."

"What was the impression you received from what he said to you?"

"I must consider the conference a confidential one," said the Lieutenant Governor. "I prefer not to say what the Mayor told us or what we said in reply."

Mr. Saxton said he would return to Albany this morning. When he left Albany he had thought he might be able to take an evening train, but had been detained.

Mayor Strong was not accessible last evening after the conference. At his house it was said he did not desire to see any newspaper men.

At about the time that Mr. Saxton and Mr. Fish were leaving Mayor Strong's house Chairman Edward Lauterbach was on his way to Mr. Platt's rooms. He said to newspaper men that he had nothing to say concerning the events at Albany during his stay there. He was evidently in a hurry to get to Mr. Platt's rooms. He remained there until a late hour.

Mr. Platt was asked earlier in the evening what he knew of the object of the conference at the Mayor's.

"I did not know Mr. Saxton and Mr. Fish were coming to town until I saw it in a newspaper," replied the ex-Senator. "I do not know what is the object of their visit."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller again said yesterday that he believed the Republican Legislature would pass such reform bills as were demanded by the people of this city.

Discussing his meeting with Mr. Platt Tuesday, Mr. Miller said: "We simply had a friendly chat. I do not assume to say what Mr. Platt's position is concerning the police legislation. I speak now, and

have spoken, simply for myself. I believe that there should be a bi-partisan board to control the election machinery."

Mr. Miller reiterated many of the statements he made in his formal manifesto two days ago.

"What do you think will be the situation in the Republican camp in this city when the Legislature adjourns?" Mr. Miller was asked.

"The local situation is something that I am not familiar with," said the ex-Senator.

T. D. Kenneson of the Committee of Ten has completed the first draft of a bill which is designed to take the control of elections machinery out of the hands of the Police Board. The bill provides for a special board to take charge of this machinery. It is to be bi-partisan, composed of four members, two from each of the leading political parties. The board is to make appointments for election officers, with no list of eligibles submitted by the County Executive Committee, as is now done.

THE PLATT FIGHT IN ALBANY.

A Plan to Bring Pressure to Bear on Mayor Strong.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Platt machine is making a desperate fight for its local organization in New-York City. Since Saturday last the number of conferences in New-York and in this city have been not only innumerable, but interminable. Yesterday, beginning with the caucus, several conferences were held in this city; two of them at the Executive Mansion, presided over by Gov. Morton; one in the afternoon, the other in the evening, and another that began at 8 o'clock in the evening and lasted until 2 o'clock this morning at the residence of Judge A. B. Gardinier, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

This gathering or series of gatherings was presided over by Field Marshal Lou F. Payn. The true inwardness of yesterday's caucus was political. The Platt forces appreciate that the existence of the local organization in New-York is hanging by a cotton thread. The dominating purpose now is to weild the State machine together with riverts of streel. There are five Senatorial districts where the anti-Platt sentiment predominates, the Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson, West Chester, Buffalo, and Franklin. The representation from these districts, fearful of a possible combination between Platt and the minority, concluded that it was better to save their legislative and secure State patronage by being whipped into line by caucus, than the sentiment of their districts.

So much for the caucus. The conferences, however, told a different story. On Monday, Edward Lauterbach, who defeated William Brookfield as Chairman of the New-York County Committee, held an interview with Mayor Strong. Since Mr. Lauterbach arrived in Albany a great deal has been heard of the gold bricks he has received at the hands of the local authorities. Mr. Lauterbach, as a matter of fact, obtained but little satisfaction, either from Mayor Strong or from Commissioner Brookfield. Having reported to Mr. Platt the situation of affairs, Mr. Lauterbach was directed to come to Albany, and frankly inform the members of the Legislature that the best positions in New-York City were being distributed among Democrats, and the Republican enemies of Mr. Platt, and that such a policy if continued would not only destroy the Republican Party in the county, but imperil its organization throughout the State.

It was furthermore suggested that some understanding ought to be reached between Mayor Strong and the party, particularly as to the Mayor's course in the matter of future appointments. Two formidable obstacles, however, confronted the Platt people. Gov. Morton in Albany, and Mayor Strong in New-York. Both of these gentlemen have developed broad and inflexible streaks of independence, and both are very "set" in their ways. Mayor Strong was utterly indifferent as to what legislation, friendly or hostile, to his administration, was enacted in Albany. Gov. Morton has from the first evinced a disposition, at times amounting to genial stubbornness, to refuse to retaliate against the Mayor.

However, after Senator Lexow and Mr. Lauterbach had discussed the situation with the Governor, the latter suggested that an informal gathering should come together at the Executive Mansion yesterday afternoon. A number of Senators and members attended. To-day the jealousy and envy displayed among the Republicans who were not invited, but who believed they ought to have been, was almost as heartrending as the disappointment of the friends of Mr. Platt, who have not been recognized by Mayor Strong. Among the country legislators who were at the Executive Mansion but one thought was expressed, that the continued appointment of Democrats to office by Mayor Strong offered the best means of solidifying the Republican party, every man advocating this argument forgetting the fact that under the platform upon which he was elected Mayor Strong could not well afford to pursue any other policy, and that what he had done had won the confidence of the people of New-York, irrespective of party or of faction.

From the Executive Mansion the conference dribbled over to 228 State Street, which is occupied by Judge Gardiner and Marshal Payn. Gov. Morton had refused to yield one inch from his position on the New-York Police bill. The prerogative of appointing the Police Commissioners and of the Commissioners to reorganize the force belonged to the Mayor and to no one else. It was suggested that as the Governor had refused to recede, perhaps Mayor Strong might. So, after three or four hours' talk, it was agreed that Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish should be dispatched to Mayor Strong as a commission on pacification, Saxton representing the conservative, or anti-Platt, element in the Legislature, Fish the Platt forces.

Exactly what powers were invested in these emissaries of peace has not yet been divulged, for from every person who attended the conferences a solemn pledge of secrecy was exacted. It is given out here, however, that unless the Mayor consented to show his hand his hands would be tied in a number of ways; that, to begin with, the Raines Excise bill, which proposes to legislate exery Excise Commission in the State out of existence and to invest the power to assess all the sales of liquor in the local Board of Assessors, one-half of the taxes to go to the State, would be passed; that the Police Justices Abolition bill would be amended in such a manner as to throw the power of appointment of the new Justices into the hands of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Speaker Fish and Lieut. Gov. Saxton, with Chairman Lauterbach, accordingly left here very hurriedly on the 2:30 o'clock Southwestern Limited this afternoon. It is expected that they will see both Mr. Platt and Mayor Strong before they return.

The presence in Albany of a large number of prominent Republicans from all over the State has given credence to the story that Gov. Morton is obtaining all the light from every source obtainable on the present muddle in the party. Among those who paid their respects to him to-day were the following: Ex-Senator D. H. McMillan and Henry W. Box of Buffalo, Isaac V. Baker of Comstock's, Chairman Charles W. Hackett, ex-Senator Commodore P. Vedder, ex-Congressman Wever of Plattsburg, Judge J. Rider Cady of Hudson, Judge Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry, ex-Judge Charles H. Moore of Plattsburg, and Charles Phipps of Queens.

John E. Milholland, who is generally regarded as the representative of Mayor Strong, has opened headquarters in this city, and is in constant communication with the Governor.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

MAY BE SUSIE MARTIN'S SKULL

Discovery of a Janitor in a West Forty-sixth Street Tenement—Wrapped in Garments Worn by the Child.

A skull was found in the cellar of 459 West Forty-sixth Street at 9 o'clock last night which is supposed to be that of Susie Martin, the trunk of whose body was found a year ago in the basement of 517 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The skull is an unusually small one, and had evidently been boiled at some time.

It was found in some old linen, which may have been used on an ironing board, and portions of a girl's plaid jacket, like the one worn by Susie Martin when she disappeared.

The bundle was found behind the door, near the end of a coal shute leading from the street. The janitor who found it said it may have been there for over a year. The skull and clothing are in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

The finding of the skull was the result of an order of the Board of Health, which directed Martin Bergen, janitor of the tenement, to clear the cellar of rubbish yesterday. The rubbish had been accumulating for a year or more. Bergen informed the police as soon as he found the skull under a couple of old pans.

Three or four inches of the spine were attached to the skull. The door behind which Bergen found it stands about four feet from the end of the coal chute, which opens into the cellar from the pavement inside. Between the pavement mouth of the chute and the door behind which the skull was found is an iron grating. Both the iron cover of the coal chute and the grating are fastened from within by iron chains.

Bergen said he had held the position of janitor, and lived in the tenement for seven months only. His predecessor was a man named Bessemer, but where Bessemer had moved to he did not know.

At present the two stores on the ground floor are occupied by John Miller as a cigar store, and Frank Miller as a barber shop. The part of the cellar in which the skull was found stands under the cigar store.

When the trunk of Susie's body was found in West Thirty-ninth Street it was wrapped in some clothing which the murdered child wore when she left her home in a Tenth Avenue tenement near Fortieth Street some days before. She had been sent out by her mother to pick coal, and when she did not return the police searched for her and finally found the trunk of her body.

MRS. JOHNSON GIVES HER TESTIMONY

She Tells of Heavy Expenditures for Husband and Sons.

NORWICH, Conn., March 6.—In the Johnson conservator trial this morning Judge Carter objected to further testimony of merchants, twenty-two having been heard, and conceded that Mrs. Johnson was not an idiot, but said he would not find for her if 500 witnesses of this class testified to her capability.

Mrs. Johnson, the defendant, took the stand and said she paid her husband's clothing bills, which statment the husband denied. The bills confirmed her testimony. Mrs. Johnson was on the witness stand until court adjourned. She testified that within two years she gave one of her sons $35,695; to another $21,800, and to her son Fred, Captain of the Yale crew in 1893, $4,400. Mrs. Johnson testified that her son E. K. Johnson, now in Egypt, robbed her house of $5,000 worth of furniture and silver.

Mrs. Johnson also swore that her husband, who wants to see a conservator appointed over her, himself acknowledged to her often that he was two-thirds crazy. The deposition was then admitted of Edwin C. Johnson, in which he said that his wife, the defendant, was a pure woman and that all the charges he had made against her were false.

Mrs. Johnson appeared cool and collected on the stand even after an ordeal of several hours' cross-examination.

WORK OF THE CITY MISSION SOCIETY

Charles M. Jessup Tells of the Masses It Labors Among.

Charles M. Jessup of the City Mission Society delivered an address on mission work last evening in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the church, introduced the speaker as one in a position to throw strong light on an interesting subject.

Mr. Jessup told of the work of the Mission Society, which was established in 1825. He said:

Some statistics of the dense and mixed population below Fourteenth Street are of interest. In one square mile on the east side there are 345,000 human beings packed like sardines, and 46 out of every 100 are illiterate. In the Ninth Ward there are 34,596 residents; in the Seventeenth Ward, 100,000; in the Eighth Ward, 35,000, and in the Seventh Ward, 50,000.

There are more Italians in this city than in any other, with the exception of Rome. If every one went to church, every church and chapel in the city would have a congregation of 4,880 people.

We have the third largest German population in the world. There are 300,000 Jews in this city. Now the City Mission Society has a vast field and does an incalculable amount of good, and if more money were at its disposal it could do still more.

The Salvation Army, Mr. Jessup said, is a great factor in the work of reclaiming the dregs of humanity.

THREE POLICEMEN GUARDED THE HOLE

But Valuable Goods were Gone from J. B. Crook & Co.'s Show Window.

One of the show windows of J. B. Crook & Co.'s sporting goods store in Broadway, near Twenty-eighth Street, was broken into Tuesday night by thieves, and opera glasses, umbrellas, solid silverware, and other goods to the value of $300 were stolen.

The thieves secured the goods by cutting a circular piece three feet in circumference from the window. The plate glass was a quarter of an inch thick.

Mr. Crook considers it very strange that the thieves could plunder the window and escape detection. The block in which the store is located is seldom free of pedestrians at any time of the night. There is a night clerk constantly in the office of the Sturtevant House, directly opposite, as well as porters and a telegraph operator; and, of course, policemen are supposed to be on duty in the vicinity. Mr. Crook thinks the robbery was committed about 5 o'clock in the morning, as at that hour the two electric lights in front of the store are extinguished.

When Mr. Crook arrived at the store, at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, three policemen were guarding the hole in the window.

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SCHOOL BOARD UNEASY

Many Members Expect to Fall Under the Mayor's Axe.

TENTH WARD TRUSTEESHIP DISCUSSED

Henry Henschel Opposed by Mr. Hubbell and Others as an Unfit Candidate—J. B. Reynolds Withdraws.

Visions of a sword of Damocles suspended from the ceiling of the hall of the Board of Education were seen by many members of that body who attended the meeting yesterday afternoon.

The belief that for many it was to be their last appearance there in an official capacity, seemed to be general, and nearly all the speeches delivered were of a farewell character. It is expected that before the next meeting day, two weeks hence, Mayor Strong will have retired a number of School Commissioners, and replaced them with new men, and the uncertainty as to who will be the first victims of the Mayor's axe has led all to be prepared for the worst.

The chief incident of the meeting was a discussion concerning the candidacy of Henry Henschel and James B. Reynolds for the vacant School Trusteeship in the Tenth Ward. There was no decision, and Mr. Reynolds's name was withdrawn.

Commissioner J. W. Gerard rose soon after the opening of the meeting and announced that he had prepared a report on school attendance, which he wished printed in the minutes. He said that on Feb. 11 the total school registration was 177,347, and the attendance was only 163,000, showing that 14,000 children remained away. At the same time, he declared, there were 28,943 available sittings for pupils in the various schools in the city.

President Knox said the report would be published as requested.

A report from Superintendent Jasper, supplementing Commissioner Gerard's statements, was received. Superintendent Jasper gave detailed tables of registration, attendance, and sittings. This report was ordered printed. The resignation of Commissioner Coleman was formally received and filed, and Commissioner Van Arsdale was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee in Mr. Coleman's stead.

Commissioner Gerard said that his attention had been called to a bill in the Legislature to provide school children with military uniforms. He wanted to know whether the expense was to be borne by the city or the State.

Commissioner Goulden informed him that the State would provide the funds.

Commissioner Gerard then moved that the Committee on Legislation investigate the bill and report as to whether it should be indorsed by the board. The motion was carried.

A fight over the appointment of a School Trustee for the Tenth Ward was then precipitated by two reports submitted by the committee having charge of such matters. The majority report, which was presented by Commissioner Thaddeus Moriarty, recommended the reappointment of Henry Henschel of 121 Hester Street. The minority report, submitted by Commissioner Charles B. Hubbell, urged the appointment of James B. Reynolds.

Commissioner Hubbell, who was first given the floor, said that Mr. Henschel was opposed by ex-Commissioner Wehrum, who made an investigation concerning him some time ago. Mr. Wehrum reported that Mr. Henschel was more concerned with political affairs than with matters of education. Mr. Reynolds is a college graduate and a founder of the University Settlement Building, in Delancey Street.

"Mr. Reynolds," said Commissioner Hubbell, "is a linguist and is perfectly familiar with the language of the Hebrews in the Tenth Ward. In works of charity Mr. Reynolds has been conspicuous. On the other hand, Mr. Henschel is a man of only ordinary intelligence, and a politician who follows practices that have come to be considered discreditable. Mr. Reynolds is supported by a number of prominent Hebrews and Good Government Clubs."

Commissioner Hubbell read a letter from President Seth Low of Columbia College, strongly indorsing Mr. Reynolds's candidacy, and a similar letter from Henry Holt. Mr. Hubbell said that it would be remarkable if, under the circumstances, the board rejected Mr. Reynolds. Such action, he declared, would bring discredit upon school affairs in this city.

Commissioner Gerard, who advocated the selection of Mr. Henschel, said that he opposed Mr. Reynolds, because, for one reason, he is an unmarried man. He thought a School Trustee should be a married man.

Commissioner Moriarty said he would not call Mr. Reynolds a squatter, but he thought he ought not to be appointed. When Mr. Reynolds first became a candidate for School Trustee for the Tenth Ward, he was not a citizen of the State. He was of the opinion that a married man should be appointed.

"As I understand it," said Commissioner Moriarty, "Mr. Reynolds has no home of his own, but is merely a boarder on the top floor of a tenement. Mr. Henschel may not be fit for a college professor, but he has been a business man in the ward for many years, and often has large contracts."

Commissioner Moriarty said that Mr. Henschel was first suggested for School Trustee by Judge Goldfogle. W. H. M. Falconer, he said, was also in favor of Mr. Henschel's appointment, and then he became sarcastic in his references to the "best people."

"Mr. Falconer knows Mr. Gerard," he said, "and that must be a good recommendation, because it makes him one of the Four Hundred."

"I rise to a question of privilege," said Commissioner Gerard. "I never heard of Mr. Falconer, so how can he be one of the Four Hundred?"

Commissioner Moriarty enumerated a long list of tradesmen in the Tenth Ward who indorsed Mr. Henschel, and he thought their recommendation should have some weight.

"I don't know whether Mr. Henschel belongs to any party," he said. "My friend, Commissioner Hubbell, has belonged to several parties."

This aroused Commissioner Hubbell, who said he did not care to have personalities indulged in. Mr. Hubbell said that Mr. Falconer had told the committee that Mr. Henschel was not an ideal trustee. Mr. Henschel, Mr. Hubbell said, is an illiterate man, and not fitted to pass upon the qualifications of teachers. Statements had been made by teachers that Mr. Henschel had been moved by political considerations in former official actions, and that he had admitted that he would always follow the advice of a certain political leader.

Commissioner O'Brien said that when the committee met to consider the appointment of Trustees it was reported that Mr. Henschel had abused his political position, and he was determined to vote against him. One teacher was so affected by the prospect of having him for Trustee again that her physician had advised the committee not to ask her to appear before it. He thought that if such were the facts, the whole affair should be investigated, and he moved that the case be referred back to the committee.

Mr. Hubbell said that if that action was to be taken Mr. Reynolds would withdraw from his candidacy for School Trustee, as he did not think his own dignity should be encroached upon to any further extent.

Mr. Hubbell then moved for the immediate election of a Trustee. This motion was lost by a vote of 11 to 6, and the board then voted to recommit and investigate the matter.

Commissioner Hubbell announced that he withdrew the name of Mr. Reynolds from further consideration in connection with the vacant trusteeship.

The next matter of importance considered was the report of the Finance Committee to appropriate $184,000 in bonds for a new school building in Eighty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. It was promptly adopted without debate.

The board then voted to retire on half pay the following teachers:

Ward.	School.	Teacher.
1....	G. S. 29.	...Thomas E. Cody.
4....	P. S. 14.	...Margaret T. Donnegan.
9....	P. D. 16.	...Anna A. McCoy.
10....	F. D. 7.	...Ellen L. Chapman.
	P. D. 75.	...Cornelia D. Banta.
	M. D. 75.	...Berenice J. Fitz.
13....	F. D. 4.	...Jane Moon.
	P. D. 4.	...James Demilt.
15....	F. D. 47.	...Charlotte Barr.
16....	P. D. 11.	...Mary F. Vandervoort.
	P. D. 11.	...M. Anna McGeachy.
17....	M. D. 19.	...Rose A. Mullen.
	P. D. 19.	...Margaret M. Phelan.
18....	P. D. 50.	...Mary J. Moran.
20....	M. D. 32.	...Mary J. Thompson.
	P. D. 32.	...Kate P. Browne.
	P. S. 27.	...Kate M. Mooney.

Commissioner Hubbell called up the resolution relative to the appointment of women as School Trustees which was introduced some time ago in the board. He said it was desirable that one woman should be appointed on each Board of School Trustees, and he wanted an expression of opinion on the subject.

Commissioner Gerard said it was difficult to get women Trustees. In some wards not one educated woman could be found, or one capable of administering the affairs of a school. He moved to lay the matter on the table, but his motion was defeated.

Commissioner Holt thought it unwise to limit the number of women Trustees; and he offered as an amendment a resolution allowing any number of women to be appointed on such boards.

Mr. Guggenheimer asked if any resolution on the subject was needed.

President Knox answered in the negative, and explained that the idea of Commissioner Hubbell was to get an official expression of opinion on the matter.

Commissioner Strauss moved to lay the resolution over. The motion was carried.

Mr. Livingston's resolution providing that no member of the present Board of Education should accept appointment by the Mayor under the provisions of the Pavey bill now before the Legislature was next discussed.

Mr. Gerard said the board ought to express its opinion against the Pavey bill. "We are supposed," he said, "to have character, conscience, and ideas. The Pavey bill will decapitate every member of this board. There may be five or fifty Commissioners appointed at $5,000 a year each. There is money, power, influence for you. We have none of these things now."

After further debate, Commissioner Livingston offered to withdraw his resolution. Consent was given, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Van Arsdale moved that the resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to Commissioner Livingston.

Commissioner Livingston objected, and moved as an amendment that copies of the resolution be sent to the members of the Legislature.

A long communication from J. F. Darling, formerly Principal of Evening School No. 1, was received and ordered to be printed. Mr. Darling stated that on July 11, 1894, he was wrongfully dismissed from his position, and that Joseph H. Wade was surreptitiously substituted. He announced that he intended in May next to apply for reinstatement. He accused the Trustees of the school of improper conduct in office, and declared that he had been unfairly treated by Superintendent Jasper. Mr. Darling also claimed credit for many improvements introduced in his school in methods of study and for an unusually large attendance, which, he said, was due to his zealous efforts in behalf of evening education. He said his record was clean and fully as good as that of any school Principal in the city. He wanted an investigation held to establish his accusations.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 6.—Secretary A. C. Floyd announces that the Seventh Congress of the Scotch-Irish of America will be held at Lexington, Va. The invitation to Lexington comes through the Faculty of Washington and Lee University, which is the distinctive Scotch-Irish school of the United States, while the town is the centre of a population almost wholly of pure Scotch-Irish descent.

Brattleborough, Vt., March 6.—Chester C. Hubbard, a highly respected young farmer of Wilmington, committed suicide there this morning by hanging. Temporary insanity is supposed to have been the cause. He attended yesterday's town meeting, and acted in a perfectly natural manner.

Newport, R. I., March 6.—Howell torpedoes were put aboard the United States steamship Marblehead this afternoon, and in the morning she will get under way and go to Mackerel Cove to test them. It is probable that on Friday she will sail for her European station.

Lansing, Mich., March 6.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus last night at which the question of submitting a prohibition amendment to the people of the State was, after a hot controversy, lost by a vote of —yeas, 34; nays, 86.

Massillon, Ohio, March 6.—Ex-State Senator Anthony Howells, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, in a letter to a friend here, denied that he intends to resign, but adds that he expects to pay a visit to this country in April.

Our Up-Town Offices

are admired by all who have seen them, and are frequently described as forming "the most attractive and complete advertising establishment in the world." With an "up-to-date" printing office and a down-town branch we are perfectly equipped to please both advertisers and the newspapers.

HERBERT BOOTH KING & BROTHER,

Expert Advertising Agents and Printers,

Up-town: 32 East 23d St. (Telephone 700 18th St.)

Down-town: 202 Broadway. (Telephone 939 Cortlandt.)

"NORTH SIDERS" AT DINNER

Speeches in President John C. De La Vergne's Factory.

POSTMASTER DAYTON'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Asked His Hearers to Criticise the Postal Service When There Is Ground for Complaint—Business Men Guests.

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The seventy-eight guests were representative business men from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and at the table was a number of men prominent in social and political circles.

The big hall of the factory was converted into a charming banquet room, being hung tastefully with flags and bunting, and decorated with ferns, palms, and potted plants.

In the absence of President De La Vergne in Chicago, James L. Wells presided, and after the twelve-course dinner had been consumed, the speakers were introduced. Mr. Wells read an address from President De La Vergne, and then introduced Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

Mr. Fitch spoke of the part the upper wards of the city took in the Revolutionary War, of the commercial interests in that section, the Harlem ship canal, and the duty the city owed to the part of the municipality above the Harlem River.

He spoke of the greatness of the city, and said that if the east and west sides of the city, below the bridge, were to have greater advantages for rapid transit, surely the north side should have the same.

Postmaster Dayton gave an elaborate description of the working of the city postal department. He spoke of opening a new station at High Bridge, and told the people of the north side not to hesitate to criticise and find fault with their postal service when it was necessary.

Mr. Dayton said further:

North New-York contains about twenty-five square miles, within the boundaries of Harlem River, North River, East River, Long Island Sound, and the Yonkers line.

Its importance as a part of our great city is beginning to be appreciated. It has not received the attention its importance demands. From a postal point of view, North New-York has hitherto received scant courtesy. Apparently the Post Office Department did not know or would not believe that there were within its boundaries Mott Haven, Morrisania, Melrose, Fordham, West Farms, Tremont, Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, King's Bridge, High Bridge, Mount St. Vincent, Bedford Park, Morris Heights, and Woodlawn, and while Congress was appropriating postal moneys for uncouth settlements in the South and the far West, the Post Office Department scornfully declined to allow an extra carrier or an extra clerk for this great section of New-York. I say this without any reflection upon any former Postmaster at this city, for the records of my office show repeated efforts to improve the service, but the Postmaster had only the power of suggestion. If the Postmaster General felt inclined to consider a suggestion, he would not rely upon the Postmaster's recommendation, but has been in the habit of sending one or more department clerks to New-York to investigate whether there was such a locality as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; whether there were any people living there; whether there was such a thing as a school or a church or a factory, or a Harlem River or a railroad. Those clerks usually came from villages quite distant from the Battery and Niagara Falls, and knew of New-York only from maps and stray newspapers, and were invariably jealous of our city, and refused to report in favor of postal improvements here.

I am happy to say that when my suggestion regarding North New-York was received at Washington, the Postmaster General appointed A. W. Machen, Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, and Charles O. Shepherd, Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division, a commission to investigate the postal needs of North New-York. Fortunately for us, those two gentlemen possessed comprehensive minds, and were untrammeled by any of the prejudices to which I have referred.

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In addition to all this, it is proposed to establish a messenger service on the New-York and Northern Railroad whereby the mails will be received and dispatched hourly between the general office, High Bridge, University Heights, and Branch "S," resulting in five deliveries and six collections daily in those districts, where as now but three deliveries and four collections are made in portions of the districts. So that a letter deposited at any one of those points will reach the General Post Office in one hour and a half, and go thence, wherever it may be addressed, the world over.

I ask that from time to time you will not hesitate to criticise and, if necessary, to find fault with the service, because it is the desire of every man engaged in the Post Office work in this city to do the best he can to give the people a service with which they will be satisfied, and if we can gain the praise instead of the blame of the people, our ambition will be gratified.

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AFTER DINNER

when you have eaten heartily, you should take one only of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Your stomach and liver need the gentle stimulating, as well as invigorating, effect of these tiny, sugar-coated granules.

If you feel drowsy, dull, languid, inexpressibly tired or debilitated; if you've no appetite and frequent headaches or dizziness, a furred or coated tongue—it proves that you're *bilious*. In that case you should use the "Pellets." They are anti-bilious granules, which act in a prompt and *natural* way, without griping.

BEST PILLS FOR THE LIVER.

R. MANSON, Esq.

LIVER PILLS.

ROBERT MANSON, of *West Rye, Rockingham Co., N. H.*, writes: "Three years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; I weighed 140 pounds, and now I weigh 175 pounds, so you see how I have gained in health and weight. Doctor Pierce's Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."

MR. S. BAKER, SR.

MR. SAMUEL BAKER, SR., of *No. 161 Summit Avenue, Phillipsburgh, N. J.*, writes: "There is nothing that can compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, as Liver Pills. They have done more good than any other medicine I have ever taken."

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POOR BOOKKEEPING, MR. OAKLEY SUGGESTS

Mr. Newbold Says He Took None of Church Mission Society's Money.

No further steps have been taken by the committee appointed to examine the condition of the books of the American Church Mission Society since the dismissal of Henry A. Oakley, Treasurer of the Society, and the Rev. William A. Newbold of Montclair, N. J., its Secretary.

Mr. Oakley says, regarding his position, that it was simply an honorary one.

"Mr. Newbold," he said yesterday, "has been the Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, and has attended to all the financial matters, depositing money in the name of the society, and disbursing it under direction of the Executive Committee. He was the Treasurer, in fact, but I held the office, because it is required that an official shall not draw a salary, and Newbold was, of course, a salaried employe. He is a thoroughly honest man, and the trouble has resulted from a preacher trying to keep books. My opinion is that the society has not lost a cent, although there may be an apparent deficiency from faulty bookkeeping. I know nothing about the details of this matter, for I have not attended a meeting of the society in years."

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 6.—Mr. Newbold said to-night: "At present I cannot say anything about the $20,000 shortage in the society's funds. Certain it is, however, that I have not appropriated the money. The action of the society in dismissing me will admit of a full explanation, and this I am determined to have."

GIRLS WHO WILL BE PATRIOTS

The Evening Star Chapter of the Patriotic League Organized.

Evening Star Chapter, Patriotic League, was organized by Mrs. E. S. Pell, Principal of Evening School No. 59, in Bloomingdale Hall, Third Avenue and Sixtieth Street, last night. The chapter is composed of girls. Wilson F. Gill, President of the league, and Rear Admiral B. S. Osbon spoke on the elevating and ennobling influence that patriotism had on the mind. The girls cheered when told to study and cultivate a knowledge of American principles, laws, history, and progress.

The curriculum for the first year of the three years' course is laid out as follows:

First—A chapter monthly on the principles of the league.

Second—A chapter each month on citizenship.

Third—Brief lessons in general history.

Fourth—American political history, the making of the Constitution, two chapters each month.

Fifth—Lives of Washington, Franklin, Adams, and Lincoln, three or four chapters each month.

Sixth—The citizen's catechism, ten or more questions and answers each month.

Seventh—Principles of common law, a chapter each month.

Eighth—Economics, two chapters each month.

Ninth—Sociology, one chapter each month.

Tenth—Problems and reforms, political, social, educational, mechanical, and transportation, a chapter each month.

Eleventh—Proposed institut

J. M. HARTSHORNE DEAD

He Was One of the Oldest Members of the Stock Exchange.

A MAN OF POSITIVE OPINIONS

His Action in Connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Receivership—Martyr to Rheumatism.

James Mott Hartshorne, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange and senior partner in the house of James M. Hartshorne & Brothers, died yesterday morning at his residence, 300 Madison Avenue, his home for twenty-seven years.

He had been a sufferer from rheumatism from early manhood. Partially recovering from an uncommonly bad attack in January, he went to Florida, but, finding no relief, he returned to this city on Friday last. While in the South or on the way back, he was attacked with the grip, and his enfeebled system being unable to withstand the strain, he passed away yesterday morning, surrounded by his devoted family.

Mr. Hartshorne was of an old English Quaker family. His ancestors came over about the same time as William Penn. They settled on the Highlands of Navesink, N. J., in 1669, on a Crown grant of 25,000 acres, in which they confirmed their title by purchases from the Indians. The old estates there remained in the family for 150 years, and part of them are still held. It was from their family that the Government secured the land on which the famous lighthouse stands, and Sandy Hook also was part of the family possessions.

Mr. Hartshorne, at the time of death, was the owner of eighty acres of the Highlands, but the greater area remaining, about 900 acres, is owned by his father's second cousin, Benjamin M. Hartshorne, to whom it has descended through a straight line of eldest sons. For 200 years the entire family remained in that vicinity until the grandfather of the Hartshorne brothers, about the beginning of this century, removed sixteen miles away to Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth County.

It was there that James M. Hartshorne was born, Aug. 18, 1837, the year of the great panic.

He entered Wall Street about 1850, as a boy, with the house of Genin & Lockwood, one of the first big banking and brokerage firms established in this city. The marked ability of the lad made his advance rapid. On Sept. 7, 1858, at the age of twenty-one years, he was admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange, and about the same time he became a member of the firm of Lockwood & Co., the successors of Genin & Lockwood, with whom he had started as a boy eight years before.

Here he remained until May 1, 1863, when he founded the house of James M. Hartshorne & Brother, with Mr. Richard B. Hartshorne. Two years later his other brother, Mr. Sidney G. Hartshorne, was admitted.

As thus constituted the firm has remained through all the ups and downs of twenty-seven years in Wall Street.

Mr. Hartshorne was not only one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, but was one of its first Governors, being elected for a term of four years when the Governing Committee was first established in 1869. For the last fifteen years the house has done little business for others, the time of the partners being occupied with caring for their own large investments.

Mr. Hartshorne was a man of positive opinions, and never hesitated to express them. No one ever had occasion to ask where he stood on any question.

His nature was filled with love of truth and fair dealing, and, as a result, he was the bitter and unrelenting antagonist of more than one of the men famed in Wall Street for their cleverness, rather than their honesty.

A conspicuous instance of this trait appeared in 1877 in connection with the management of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The property had been a good one, and seemed as prosperous as ever, when word suddenly reached Wall Street that a receiver had been appointed for it.

The news stirred the financial district, and dumfounded the stockholders, who had felt secure in their investment. The preferred stock, which had sold at par or better, dropped to 24. There was no market for the common stock.

Mr. Hartshorne had large interests in the property. The stockholders came together and called on Joseph Richardson, the President, for an explanation. He referred to the minutes of the previous meeting, by which he appeared to have been authorized to borrow $250,000 at 7 per cent., and to give as security land notes held by the company, the unappropriated issue of third-mortgage bonds, and whatever other securities he might control, and to pay "a commission of — per cent." to the negotiator of the loan.

Acting under this authority, President Richardson had obtained $160,000 for the company's note of $250,000, at three months, and he had deposited as collateral securities of a face value of $1,950,000. Frank Work had furnished the $160,000.

The stockholders were amazed at this. They knew nothing of any such instructions. They had reason to suspect also that Frank Work had acted for Jay Gould, who was then deep in Union Pacific, and to whom this property would be valuable as a quick route to the East. The receivership was believed to have been Gould's work, in order that he might wreck the roperty and buy it in cheaply.

The stockholders felt especially outraged because, even assuming the loan to have been needed, its terms imposed on the company a payment of $90,000 bonus for $160,000 at three months, plus 7 per cent. on the face of the notes, making the rate of interest, as calculated, about 236 per cent.

Mr. Hartshorne took the lead of the outraged stockholders in the meeting. He arraigned President Richardson for betraying his trust and offered a resolution calling on Richardson to resign. The stockholders unanimously adopted it. They then appointed a committee to protect their interests, Mr. Hartshorne being a member.

The committee moved rapidly. In twenty-four hours it secured 80,000 of the 130,000 shares of stock. It ousted President Richardson and put William Dowd, President of the Bank of North America, in his place, and Mr. Dowd discounted at his bank paper bearing the indorsement of at least seven large stockholders, among them Mr. Hartshorne, for the money needed to pay the loan. Then the committee, with Elihu Root as counsel, started for Jefferson City, where the receivership had been granted. Henry Crawford was taken along from Chicago as associate counsel.

The court at Jefferson City removed the receiver and denied him compensation for services. Within one week after the receiver had been appointed the road was back in the possession of its rightful owners.

This affair made the sensation of the season in Wall Street. Excitement ran high over it. Threats of bodily injury reached Mr. Hartshorne for the part he had taken in saving the property. He thought it not unlikely that he might be assaulted. When this talk was most freely heard he made a statement.

"I have been warned," he said, "that I am in danger of being knocked in the head for what I have done. If any one has such an intention, I give notice that I have cleaned my revolver and carry it with me. If any one of Gould's assassins lays hand on me I will kill him in broad daylight."

No one doubted that he meant it, and the Gould agents not only let him alone, but kept at a distance from him. He was so thoroughly angered over the matter that one day he was denied the privileges of the Stock Exchange for that day lest he might injure some of the Gould brokers.

He was a Democrat of the old school, but never took any active part in politics. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Riding, and Union League Clubs, and was a promoter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Despite his martyrdom to rheumatism, Mr. Hartshorne was a man of rare nervous force and vigor, and had remarkable powers of endurance. His mother, who survives him, is now hale in her eightieth year. Mr. Hartshorne leaves a wife and three children, two daughters and a son. The latter, J. M. Hartshorne, is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. The older daughter is the wife of John G. Moore, head of the banking house of Moore & Schley, and the younger daughter is unmarried.

Mrs. John Warren.

Mrs. John Warren, who died at her home, 40 West Twentieth Street, on Tuesday, in the ninetieth year of her age, was the daughter of Philip Church of Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y., a nephew of Alexander Hamilton.

Her grandfather was John Barker Church, who came to this country from England prior to the Revolutionary War in company with the first Delafield who settled in America. After serving on La Fayette's staff during the war, he formed the well-known firm of Church & Delafield, underwriters for all the shipping of New-York. The firm's heavy losses constituted subsequently a large portion of the "French spoliation" claims, never yet settled for by the United States Government. John B. Church went back to England and became a member of Parliament, representing the County of Wendover, and his princely hospitalities at Gore House, his London establishment, are matters of history. His son Philip returned to America and married the beautiful Ann Stuart of Philadelphia, daughter of Gen. Walter Stuart of Revolutionary fame. Gen. Washington gave away the bride, presenting her with a miniature of himself, set with diamonds.

A vast tract of land in the western part of the State, then a wilderness, embracing about twenty square miles, had been bestowed upon the youthful pair, and they built there the first stone house in the County of Allegany. The now flourishing town of Angelica was first started by the men who went with Philip Church into the wilderness, and the settlement was named Angelica for his mother, Angelica Schuyler. Here Mrs. Warren was born, and lived until her marriage, in October, 1847, to John Warren, who was well known and highly respected in New-York. Their hospitable home in Bond Street is well remembered by old New-York families.

When La Fayette was in this city on his last visit, he immediately recognized Mrs. Warren at the reception tendered to him by her likeness to her grandfather, his old friend and staff officer, John B. Church, and he crossed the room to speak with her without the formality of an introduction.

Mrs. Warren's faculties remained unimpaired to the last, and her memory was stored with interesting anecdotes. She was a devoted member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and her acts of benevolence were constant and unobtrusive. She leaves no children. A sister, Mrs. Robert Harwood, who lives in England, and a brother, Richard Church of this city, survive her.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon in Calvary Church at 3:30 o'clock.

James Anderson.

James Anderson, whose death is announced in London, was the original actor of the rôles of De Mauprat in "Richelieu," (March 7, 1839,) Charles Courtly, in "London Assurance," (May 4, 1841,) and Ingomar, (June, 1851,) and these facts well indicate his position on the London stage in his prime and the line of his work. He was born in 1819, and made his first appearance on the London stage Sept. 30, 1837, at Covent Garden Theatre, in Macready's first term of management. He soon obtained a prominent position, and held it for many years.

He made five professional visits to this country, in 1846-8, when he made his first appearance in this city as Othello at the old Park, again in 1848-9, in 1853, when he was a "star" at the old Broadway, in 1856, when he appeared under William Stuart's management at Wallack's, and 1858. He remained before the public until quite late in the '70s. He managed Drury Lane Theatre, 1850-1, and made several other ventures in management. A list of his rôles would include nearly the whole series of leading characters, juvenile and light comedy, in English acting drama of this century.

William Henry Thomes.

William Henry Thomes, author of many books of adventure on sea and in many lands, died suddenly in Boston last night. He was born in Portland, Me., May 5, 1824. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, worked in a printing office, and was afterward connected with various newspapers as editor and reporter.

He went to California in 1853, and returned to the East just in time to start back with the hosts infected with the gold fever in 1849. From California he went to Honolulu, the East Indies, and Australia, and various magazines printed his stories of travel.

Mr. Thomes was the first President of the New-England Society of California Pioneers. Among his books are: "The Gold Hunters of Australia," "Life in the East Indies," "A Whaleman's Adventures," "The Gold Hunters in Europe," "A Slaver's Adventures," "Running the Blockade," "The Belle of Australia," "On Land and Sea," and "Lewey and I."

Col. David R. Clendenin.

Col. David R. Clendenin, who was a member of the military commission that tried the conspirators who planned the assassination of President Lincoln, died Tuesday at his home in Oneida, Ill., after a long illness. Col. Clendenin was born in Pennsylvania. He went to the war as Captain in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry in 1861, and became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment Dec. 5, 1862. At the close of the war he was mustered out, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, conferred on him for meritorious service.

He became Major of the Eighth United States Cavalry Jan. 22, 1867, and served until 1882, when he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Cavalry. He became Colonel of the Second Cavalry Oct. 29, 1888, and served until he was retired for disability April 20, 1891. He was sixty-five years old.

Edwin Forbes.

Edwin Forbes, artist and journalist, died yesterday morning at his residence, in Lenox Road, Flatbush, L. I. He was born in New-York and was special war correspondent for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper during the civil war. He supplied drawings of many exciting engagements for the same paper.

A bill was introduced in Congress a few years ago providing for the purchase by the United States Government, at the price of $100,000, of all his original sketches of war scenes, but it failed of passage.

He was the author of a story of the whole war. It was published in twenty volumes and had an enormous sale. His last achievement was the invention of a new starting apparatus for the race track. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Richard R. Flanagan.

Ex-Coroner Richard R. Flanagan died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 310 West Twenty-first Street, of paralysis.

He was fifty-five years old, and represented the Thirteenth Assembly District in the Legislature in 1870 and 1871, and was also a member of the Tweed Board of Aldermen.

Early in the "seventies" he was elected Coroner on the Tammany ticket, with Richard Croker, and at the end of his term he was re-elected.

Mr. Flanagan was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and was engaged actively in politics up to the time of his last illness.

Mrs. Sarah Lord Kobbe.

Mrs. Sarah Lord Kobbé, who died yesterday in the seventy-ninth year of her age at the home of her son, George C. Kobbé, at Short Hills, N. J., was the widow of William A. Kobbé, whose name will be recalled by many old-time New-Yorkers. She was a daughter of the late Joseph Sistare of New-London, Conn.

Mrs. Kobbé had a large circle of friends in New-York, but since her husband's death she had lived almost entirely in the country. She leaves a daughter, seven sons, and many grandchildren, all of whom, excepting a son and grandson in the army, live in or near this city, with which she was so closely identified, and which she saw grow from a provincial town.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Thomas Farrell, the mother of Thomas F. Farrell, Clerk to the Board of Supervisors and Secretary of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, died at her home 290 Ewen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, of pneumonia. She was seventy years old. Her husband, two sons, and two daughters survive her.

—Meyer Stern died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Louis Hess, in Newport, R. I. He was eighty-three years old. He was one of the most prominent Hebrews of Connecticut, and one of the founders and the first President of the oldest Jewish congregation in Hartford. He had spent his later years in New-London and Newport with daughters.

—James L. Fitch, an artist, fifty-nine years old, died at his residence, 196 Glenwood Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday. He was well known as an art critic and painter, and studied at Munich and Milan. He had been a member of the Century Club since 1867, and Treasurer of the Artists' Society.

FIREMEN HAVE FISH FOR BREAKFAST

Bullheads and Yellow Perch Taken Out of the Suction Pipes.

ALBANY, March 6.—While one of the city's steam fire engines was at work this morning at a fire, which fortunately did but little damage, the water suddenly refused to flow.

Investigation showed that the strainer in the suction pipe was choked with fish. Fifty-one fishes were pulled out of the pipe, and then the water supply was unchecked. One fish was a bullhead a foot long. The others were yellow perch, all about three inches long. Many of the perch were alive. The firemen ate them for breakfast.

Red Bank Democrats Nominate.

RED BANK, N. J., March 6.—The Shrewsbury Township Democrats held a primary at the Town Hall to-day to nominate a ticket to be voted for next Tuesday. The ticket was filled, with the exception of a candidate for Township Committeeman. The following nominations were made: Justices of the Peace—Henry J. Child of Red Bank and Arthur Smith of Fair Haven; Constables—J. Frank Patterson, Charles Murphy, and Amos Bennett; Commissioners of Appeal—Forman R. Smith, Charles H. Borden, and John Bennett; Surveyors of the Highway—Forman H. Smith and John Briggs.

To-day Daniel Burnett, a Republican, resigned as Constable, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Frank Stryker, who was defeated for the nomination at the Republican primary last night.

Death of a 500-pound Man.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 6.—Davis Robinson of East Moriches, the largest man on Long Island and who weighed about 500 pounds, is dead. He was about sixty-five years old.

He grew to a mammoth size before he was twenty-one years of age and was remarkably strong.

He went to Europe several times and met many crack English wrestlers. He is said to have never been thrown upon his back.

He was born in East Moriches. He had a chair built a few years ago, the seat of which was over three feet wide. His bed was of a special build and was capable of holding a weight of 1,000 pounds. He was buried in a coffin large enough to hold five men.

Captain Died on the Voyage.

Capt. Joseph Stewart of the steamer Tudor Prince, which arrived from Gibraltar yesterday, died last Sunday. The body was brought to port. Capt. Stewart was forty-one years old and belonged in Montrose, Scotland. The chief mate, Mr. Filsell, took command of the vessel.

LARD is Usually

Sold Like This.

Cottolene

IS ALWAYS

Sold Like THIS.

The manner in which Cottolene is sold is but another guarantee of its purity and cleanliness. Carefully put up in tight tins (one, three and five pounds) it is proof against the numerous odors and impurities naturally prevalent in a modern grocery store and which are readily absorbed by lard. Consider with this the question of healthfulness, the question of economy, the question of taste and you have the reasons why so many thousand discriminating women have turned from lard to Cottolene. Get the genuine with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO and Produce Exchange, New York.

SIMON WAS WEARY OF LIFE

Shot Himself Near the Art Museum in Central Park — "It's Getting Worse Every Day," He Wrote.

Two pistol shots fired near the Museum of Art, in Central Park, soon after 8 o'clock last evening, attracted the attention of Park Policeman John O'Rourke. He found a middle-aged, well-dressed man, who held in his right hand a revolver and in his left hand a scrap of paper, on which was written:

Please let Dr. Rixa of 323 East Eighty-sixth Street know of this. He is a friend of mine. I did this because I was tired of life.
WILLIAM SIMON.

Death had evidently been instantaneous. The man was about forty-five years old, and five feet in height.

A search of his clothes revealed an old Mexican dollar, 93 cents, a tortoise-shell ring, a scarfpin, eyeglasses, a pocket knife, a bunch of keys, two pencils, two handkerchiefs, and a postal card.

The latter, evidently written on March 4 at the Vanderbilt Hotel, was addressed to Dr. A. Rixa, 323 East Eighty-sixth Street, and read as follows:

Dear Doctor: I hope when this reaches you I will, at least, be at rest. I have been obliged to overcome my unhappy life. It's getting worse every day. I couldn't stand it any longer. Please let my wife know of this, and oblige your true friend,
WILLIAM SIMON,
Room 210, Vanderbilt Hotel.

At the Vanderbilt Hotel, 395 Lexington Avenue, it was stated that Simon had only occupied a room there for two nights. He had registered as belonging to this city. He came to the hotel on Monday. On Tuesday he told one of the clerks that he felt sick, and seemed to be in a moody state. He remained in his room most of Tuesday.

Dr. Rixa said: "The man is undoubtedly Mr. Simon, a canvasser for a carpet house, who lived next door. I received a letter from him a few hours ago, stating that he was tired of life. His wife also received a similar note, but neither of us paid much attention to them, as he had written several of a similar character during the last year. Three years ago he had an apoplectic stroke, and since then had acted, at times, strangely.

"He had been separated from his wife for about a year. He desired a reconciliation, but she did not want to live with him again."

HIS UNCLE PAID FOR HIS INSURANCE

W. H. Hendershott's Murder Charged to a Relative and W. D. Weller.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, March 6.—The Grand Jury this afternoon brought in a true bill against William David Weller and John D. Hendershott, charged with having willfully murdered William Henry Hendershott Dec. 14, 1894. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The trial will be begun to-morrow.

The man who was murdered was twenty-four years old and a nephew of J. D. Hendershott, by whom he was employed as a farm laborer. William H. Hendershott took out a life insurance policy for $5,000 in the Covent Mutual Insurance Company of Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 7, 1894. Nov. 23 he received a second policy for $6,000 in the Mutual Reserve Association of New-York.

His uncle John D. Hendershott, paid the premiums on both policies, of which he was also the sole beneficiary. The young man had no means of his own except the small wages paid to him by his uncle.

W. D. Weller, one of the prisoners, appeared, Dec. 14, at the house of Charles Weller, about a mile from Middlemarch, and reported that Hendershott had been accidentally killed while felling trees in the woods. The Coroner visited the scene, and gave orders for the removal of the body. A few days later certain suspicious circumstances came to light and a Government detective was put on the case, and the two prisoners were soon taken into custody, the preliminary examination to-day resulting in their commitment for trial.

The Crown claims to have a strong case of conspiracy to obtain the insurance money.

MR. WHEELER ON A TRIP UP SALT RIVE

Peculiar Freaks of a Defeated Candidate for a New-York Office.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., March 6.—I. B. Wheeler, who ran for Excise Commissioner on the Republican ticket and was defeated by a Democrat, created a sensation to-night. He was so much excited all day that many of his friends were alarmed. This afternoon a large boat was hauled on a truck to Wheeler's store. He caused it to be artistically draped with crêpe and reversed American flags. Then he started out on what he called his journey up Salt Creek. The village band and drum corps headed the procession, and a thousand small boys and ragamuffins brought up the rear.

Wheeler sat in solitary state in the middle of the boat, looking straight ahead. The gang which made up his escort yelled and pelted Wheeler with whatever they could find to throw.

After passing through the main streets, the procession started for the Hudson River. The boat, with Wheeler still sitting bolt upright in it, was shoved on the ice and the small boys proceeded to push it toward Newburg. At last accounts Wheeler and the boat were at a stand-still off West Point lighthouse.

Wheeler is a respectable and wealthy business man.

WEATHER BUREAU'S NEW SIGNAL LIGHTS

On the Manhattan Life's New Building 366 Feet Above Tidewater.

The signal lights on the Weather Bureau's new quarters, in the tower of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building, at 66 Broadway, were displayed for the first time last night.

There are two series of ten arc lamps each, of 20,000 candle power, which are placed on separate landings of the tower, the white light being the higher. These powerful lights can be seen for miles, and will be used to indicate the expected changes of weather.

The tower is 366 feet above tidewater, and the lower floors are being rapidly fitted up for Observer Dunn's new home.

Mr. Dunn made a trip last night to Staten Island to test the penetrative power of the new lights.

Brooklyn Union League Election.

The annual election of officers of the Brooklyn Union League Club was held at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, last night. There was a large attendance.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was chosen President, Clarence W. Seamans First Vice President, Jackson Wallace Second Vice President, Thomas Nash Treasurer, Herbert S. Ogden Secretary, Abel E. Blackmar, Marshall T. Davidson, Irving L. Bragdon, Francis P. McColl, Frank D. Tuthill, and Christopher W. Wilson Governors for three years, Howard M. Smith for two years, and William Cooney for one year.

Gen. Woodford, when he was nominated, cabled from Egypt that he would not be able to accept the office, but since then, it is said, he has changed his mind. He will return to Brooklyn within a fortnight.

Grauer Taken to Sing Sing Prison.

Max Grauer, the convicted leader of the "firebug" gang which hired men to set fire to stores, so as to secure the insurance, left the Tombs at 1:30 o'clock yesterday for Sing Sing, to begin his sentence of thirty years.

Pure and Sure

Only a rounded spoonful is required, of

Cleveland's Baking Powder

not a heaping spoonful.

The best that money can buy

HIS DOG FOUND HIS BODY

A Letter Carrier of Columbia, S. C., Is Supposed to Have Killed Conway B. Oliver for Revenge.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6.—The body of Conway B. Oliver, a young white man, thirty-two years old, an employe of the Southern Railway Company, was found late last night in a desolate strip of woods about two miles from this city. His whole right breast was perforated with buckshot.

Oliver had started to his father-in-law's residence, half a mile away, to spend the night, and when he failed to arrive by 10:30 o'clock, the father-in-law, accompanied by others and Oliver's bull terrier, set out to meet him. After going some distance, they missed the dog, and turned back. The dog ran to meet them, barking, and, following him, they discovered the murdered man's body.

The dog then perched himself upon the dead body, and had to be lassoed and choked before an examination of the body could be made.

Oliver's watch was gone, but his money was not touched. Parties in the neighborhood heard voices, as of two men quarreling, during the night, and then the report of a gun, and a cry of "Oh, you have shot me," but paid no heed to it. An investigation has been going on all day, and sufficient evidence was secured to cause the Coroner to order the arrest of T. C. Aughtry, a former mail carrier, who was discharged for abstracting mail belonging to Oliver's wife, and who had been heard to make threats against the life of Oliver.

THE GREATER SCOUNDREL OF THE TWO

Recorder McDonough Spoke Plainly to Lender Bremmerman.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 6.—William Salzer, fifty-two years old, of 1,227 Bloomfield Street, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough this morning charged with obtaining money by false pretenses from John W. Bremmerman.

The evidence showed that Bremmerman had loaned Salzer $100 for two months. Salzer was to pay $25, or 150 per cent. a year. He gave Bremmerman a mortgage on his furniture.

Recorder McDonough denounced the complainant for charging such a rate of interest, but was compelled to hold Salzer for the Grand Jury. The charge of fraud was based on the fact that Salzer had given a previous mortgage on his furniture to the dealer from whom he purchased it on the installment plan.

Bremmerman called on Recorder McDonough subsequently to learn the amount of bail required of Salzer, and was told it was none of his business. Bremmerman then denounced Salzer as a "scoundrel."

"Well," said Recorder McDonough, "if I were to express my opinion in the matter I should say you were the greater scoundrel of the two. If I had my way I would put you under bail also."

He then ordered Bremmerman out of the courtroom. Ex-Police Commissioner Kaufmann says he will prefer a charge of usury against Bremmerman.

CHARGED WITH HELPING A STATE ROBBER

C. T. McCoy Held in South Dakota—A Trap for the Attorney General.

PIERRE, S. D., March 6.—Justice Yarnell this afternoon held Charles T. McCoy for the Grand Jury in $1,000 bonds on the charge of conspiring with W. W. Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer, to rob the State. The Justice said that, though the defense had broken down, most of the State's witnesses, there was some slight evidence that warranted holding McCoy.

During the arguments this morning Attorney Horner, who represents McCoy, stated that he had some of Taylor's money in his possession and would be glad to make a settlement with the State. Then he challenged the Attorney General to arrest him for conspiracy. Mr. Crawford remarked, on behalf of the State, that he was ready to listen to a proposition for settlement.

This statement by Mr. Horner seemed to be a trap for the Attorney General, for Horner immediately turned to the Justice and demanded that Mr. Crawford be arrested for a misdemeanor or that the same rule should be applied to McCoy and he be released.

Suicide by Poisoning.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 6.—Andrew Healy of 290 Passaic Avenue committed suicide this morning with arsenic. Healy was twenty-eight years of age. He was married eight months ago, and unreasonable jealousy of his wife is supposed to have inspired his act. He attempted to take arsenic Sunday night, but was prevented by a friend.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

What a lot of Carpets it does take to cover the floors of New-York! Last Fall we had a tremendous stock of Carpets, and they are all sold. The low prices did it, and our great new Spring stock is to be sold even lower than last Fall. The designs and colorings are prettier than ever before. We guarantee the quality.

A full line of Furniture.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St., NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

WEAK PAINFUL KIDNEYS

Bladder pains, and every pain, inflammation, and weakness, speedily relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plasters, greatest of pain alleviators.

NO TRACE OF JOHN OWEN BACHE

The Insurance Agent Subject to Vertigo—Dr. Boyle, His Companion, Borrowed Money to Return Home.

The friends and relatives of John Owen Bache, the New-York financial manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, who started for Boston on the steamer Plymouth on Thursday night of last week, are still looking for him. They have no trace of him beyond Fall River, Mass.

On the day of his departure several notes indorsed by him fell due at the Western National Bank, but he made no provision for meeting them. The bank filed an attachment against him on Tuesday for $3,775.

Dr. Henry T. Boyle, a medical examiner for the insurance company, was a passenger on the Plymouth with Mr. Bache. They had a stateroom together, but when Dr. Boyle retired, about 2 o'clock Friday morning, Mr. Bache took another room, according to a deckhand's statement. Dr. Boyle could not find him on the boat or in Fall River, although he searched for several hours.

D. N. Hollway, the Eastern Manager of the insurance company, said yesterday that no one in the employ of the company had heard a word from Mr. Bache since his disappearance. "He left on Thursday night for Boston," said Mr. Hollway, "in company with Dr. Boyle, and when the latter looked for him at Fall River he found that Bache had disappeared. The whole thing looks very strange, and we are in a quandary about it. Mr. Bache was subject to attacks of vertigo, and he may have had an attack, or he may have been foully dealt with. As to the company, there is nothing to fear for it on Mr. Bache's account. We do not believe we will lose a penny through him. His business with the Western National Bank seems to have been personal and private."

Dr. Boyle was attending to business in the company's office yesterday, and carried several bruises on his face. He said that Mr. Bache had given him his ticket before they retired, and on the following morning he had vanished. The medical examiner was without funds, and Bache paid for everything. In order to get home Dr. Boyle was obliged to borrow money from Bache's cousin in Boston. He does not remember how he spent the night in Boston.

Mr. Bache was a man who was never known to drink, and his friends cannot account for his long absence. He may have sent some word to J. M. Pattison, the President of the company.

Deputy Sheriffs Henning and Jacoby opened Mr. Bache's box at the Garfield Safe Deposit Company yesterday, but found nothing of value. The contents were a lease of the house at 66 West Forty-sixth Street, where he resided, with furniture for two years from May 1, 1893, at a rental of $2,000 a year; copies of a lot of applications for insurance; prospectus of the Relief Manufacturing Company, and testimony in supplementary proceedings in the suit of Bache vs. Patrick McCabe.

A woman, it is said, called at the vaults several times on Tuesday, trying to get access to Mr. Bache's box, but was refused. It is understood that she did not have the key to the box, but is said to have had some kind of an order of Mr. Bache's to open the box.

Mr. Bache came to this country years ago from England, where he is said to have been born, and it is thought he may have gone back.

The names on the nine notes which were discounted by the Western National Bank are now supposed to be mythical.

GOODWIN WILL NOT DO IT AGAIN

Tells His Audience that What Occurred the Night Before Was the Fault of the Head and Not of the Heart.

The nobles of the Mystic Shrine attended in a body the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, to hear their fellow-craftsman, Nat C. Goodwin, tell of his sorrow that the audience had to be dismissed on Tuesday night because of his inability to proceed with his part in "The Gilded Fool."

When the curtain is rung up for the first act, Goodwin is in bed. His valet struggles to awaken him. When he was awakened last night, the lines were new and they caused laughter.

"At the rate he is going he will not last long," said the valet.

"What time is it?" asked Goodwin.

"One o'clock," replied the valet.

"Night or morning?" queried Goodwin. "Where was I last night?"

"Oh! what a head I have on me!" he said, as he stretched himself, and there was a shout of laughter.

He asked for his fez, and after he had put on the headgear of the Mystic Shriners he proceeded with the play.

After the curtain had been rung down on the first act he came out in front of it and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: During a professional career of more than twenty years, this is the first time I have ever had to appear before the curtain with a heavy heart.

"I assure you that what occurred last night was the fault of the head and not of the heart. I was endeavoring to depict and hold the mirror up to nature, and I failed.

"If you will condone the offense [cries of "We do!"] it will make me very happy.

"A man with no excuse is, indeed, defenseless, but if you will forgive me now, it shall never occur again."

This was followed by applause, and his friends shouted: "We forgive you!"

"Thank you and God bless you," said the comedian.

ONE MINISTER SUES ANOTHER FOR SLANDER

The Case Is Now Being Heard in the Rhode Island Courts.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 6.—Before the Supreme Court this afternoon the suit for slander brought by the Rev. Joseph Murphy of New-York against the Rev. H. M. Jeter of this city, both negroes, went to trial.

The courtroom would not hold the crowds which desired to obtain admission, and which included clergymen from this and other cities.

There was much delay in securing a jury, and but two witnesses were heard. These testified that the defendant charged in church meetings that the plaintiff was "a great rascal and thief," and that Murphy had not acted honorably toward defendant's daughter, and that he was seeking to break up the church. The witnesses admitted that they were leaders of the newly-organized church which has resulted from the differences between these two clergymen.

For a Montefiore Country House.

The first meeting of the committee of the country house of the Montefiore Home for Incipient Cases of Consumption was held last night. Lyman G. Bloomingdale acted as Chairman, and Raphael Ettinger as Secretary.

The following members of the committee, who are also Directors of the home, attended the meeting: Messrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Gans, V. Henry Rothschild, Isidor Straus, Sigmund Neustadt, and Isaac Eppinger.

The various offers for a site, submitted from different parts of this and adjacent States, were laid before the meeting. A sub-committee of two was then appointed to confer with the Medical Board of the home, and also with other eminent specialists of lung and throat diseases about the selection of a suitable site.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Are simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also *tasteless*, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

After Dinner—Hood's Pills prevent distress.

FLAMES KILLED GERTRUDE LEWIS

While Playing With Her Brother Her Clothing Caught Fire.

Four-year-old Gertrude Lewis, the daughter of John Lewis, was burned to death at her home on the second floor of 536 Court Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The little girl and her two-year-old brother Sammy were alone in the house. They were playing in the kitchen when Gertie's dress caught fire from the stove, and in an instant her clothing was in flames.

Her mother appeared and screamed, and two policemen ran upstairs and put out the fire.

Gertie's head and body were so severely burned that she died an hour later. Sammy was also burned on the left arm, but not dangerously. The damage to the furniture was $5.

The Hicks Lumber Yard Burned.

ROSLYN, L. I., March 6.—Hicks Brothers' big lumber yard was burned this morning, entailing a loss of between $50,000 and $75,000.

John S. Hicks, senior member of the firm, was severely burned while endeavoring to save some of the books, and Justice of the Peace W. H. Sobey escaped from the second story of the planing mill by leaping from a window.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Teutonic from Liverpool.

A.—J. Allebone, R. M. Anderson.—B.—Mrs. Baker, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Miss J. A. Hodgkins, Miss B. Barnewall, Herman Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Bickle, James Black, R. D. Blumenfeld, A. B. Boas, Dr. Halstead Boyland, H. Bradley, Miss M. Roberta Bradley, Mrs. F. E. Bristol, Erwin Buller, Mrs. Peter C. Burke.—C.—J. B. Campbell, George J. Capewell, A. J. H. Carilli, C. J. Catto, E. Chiswell.—D.—R. H. Davis, John B. Don, Major Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Doorman, Miss M. Doorman, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Doxey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, G. F. Dutel.—E.—H. Elsenbach, Charles Espe.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Eberhard Faber, Thomas S. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Firth, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, G. L. Forman.—G.—H. Grounans, A. Grant.—H.—A. Halliday, A. B. Halliday, William Hann, Miss Pauline Hann, Thomas Harling, E. M. Hayton, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill, Miss Hill, H. H. Hinshaw, E. W. How, Osbert H. Howarth, H. P. Hugenholtz.—I.—John Inglis, L. H. Ingram, T. Ingram.—J.—Miss B. Jacger, Mr. Jonasson, J. Hayman Joyce.—K.—H. M. Kaminski, G. W. Kennedy, H. W. Kent, B. M. Kent, Miss Jr. E. Kent, and Mrs. George King, Miss Kissam, Miss A. H. Kissam, H. E. Kuyk.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lavrenius, A. Lavrenius, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lawrence, W. Beach Lawrence, J. Lawrence, C. Leadbeater, J. W. Van Leenkoft, T. Lefebvre, J. C. Levy, J. A. Lindsay.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Maclaren, W. S. de Maud, G. D. McKay, James McWhirter, Miss Mermimond, T. F. Millar, Mrs. F. E. Miller, Mr. Molson, W. J. P. Moore, George K. Mullar, C. de Murietta.—N.—W. A. Nygh, J. C. Nygh.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Parry, H. J. Pain, Mrs. L. Peck, R. O. L. Perkins, B. Pike, Thomas B. Purdy, Miss C. Purdy.—R.—Henry Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Ranney, W. H. Read, H. D. Read, James Richardson, W. Robelson, E. T. Robinson, Mr. Rosenstein, Alexander Ross, Miss Jean Scoble Ross, W. Graham Ross, Miss Eleanor Le Roy, Miss D. Rubsckv, Mrs. Anna Ruppert, E. Russell.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. James Scoble, James Shields, E. Siebert, N. Sinclair, Miss S. F. Sinnott, A. Sobel, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, C. Stanhope, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Stewart, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Swinton.—T.—C. D. Thompson, W. K. Thorn, H. Tufnell.—U

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Horses, Carriages, &c.	7
Apartments To Let	15	Hotels	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Instruction	7
Bicycles	6	Legal Notices	10
Boarders Wanted	7	Marriages	5
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	15	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	5	Miscellaneous	7
City Houses To Let	15	Public Notices	15
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Referees' Notices	14-15
Country Houses To Let	15	Situations Wanted	7
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Special Notices	5
Deaths	5	Surrogate Notices	10
Dividends	13	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Dry Goods	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Financial	13	Westchester Property For Sale	15
Furnished Rooms	7	Winter Resorts	7
Help Wanted	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene. 11 A. M.—Max O'Rell.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Hoyt of Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Shenandoah.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—7:30—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Rainmakers.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Grand Vizier.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohnet Ordeal.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Lohengrin.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glass.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
Arrivals from Europe	3	7
At the Hotels	8	4
Business Troubles	11	7
Commercial	11	1
Courts	10	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	6
Marine Intelligence	10	5
New State Corporations	15	4
Obituary Record	3	1
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad news	15	1
Real Estate	15	2
Social World	8	5
Telegraphic Brevities	2	4
Theatrical Gossip	8	4
United Service	12	7
Washington Weather Forecast	3	7

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Prospects of the Bimetallists.
Isaac A. Cochran Fatally Shot.
An Iowa Bank Robber Killed.
Saxton and Fish See the Mayor.
Contest of Fred Douglass's Will.

Page 2
Uneasiness in the School Board.
North Siders Dine and Talk.

Page 3
James Mott Hartshorne Dead.
Suicide of William Simon.
No Trace of John Owen Bache.

Page 5
Japanese Conquest in Manchuria.
Gen. Di Cesnola in the Wrong.
Colombia's Stubborn Rebels.
Cuba's Insurrection Quelled.
The Venezuela Boundary Dispute.
The Russian Knout Abolished.
Harmony Among New-York Democrats.

Page 6
Valkyrie's Two Captains.
League of American Wheelmen Meets.

Page 7
Work of Jersey's Legislature.

Page 8
Rapid Transit Routes Chosen.

Page 9
Commissioner Andrews on Police Trials.
Mr. Gerry's Whipping Post Bill.
Dr. Rainsford Talks to Women.
Favor the Library Consolidation.
Home Mission Work by Women.
Violations of the Building Laws.

Page 10
A Respite for Dr. Buchanan.

Page 11
Firemen on the Honor Roll.

Page 12
Negroes Walk Back from Mexico.

Page 13
The Reign of Murphy in Troy.
Eager for a Better Pavement.
To Hear Income Tax Cases.
New Patriotic Society Meets.

Page 16
The Greater Orange Crusade.
A Statement from Col. Waring.
De Castellanos Sail on the New-York.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	50	25	3:30 P. M.	65	48
6 A. M.	50	26	6 P. M.	67	44
9 A. M.	53	30	9 P. M.	56	40
12 M.	64	37	12 P. M.	53	37

Average temperature yesterday.....35¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....57½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34⅛
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE "HOME RULE" TAX BILL.

There is one bill pending at Albany touching the principle of local "home rule" as to which there can be no political or party ground of opposition and no reasonable ground of opposition of any kind. It provides for the separate assessment for purposes of taxation of land, of land with improvements, commonly called real estate, and of personal property, and allows the local authorities of any county or incorporated city to levy taxes upon one or all of these classes of property. The main object of the bill is to enable any county or city that chooses to do so to relieve personal property of all taxation.

It specially provides that the share of each county or city in contributing to the revenues of the State may still be determined by the valuation of real estate and personal property, and it would in no way affect the amount of such contribution. As it stands now, there is no separate rate of taxation for State purposes, but it is involved in that for local purposes, the amount required from each community being determined by the State authorities. The State tax rate computed at Albany is merely a means of ascertaining the amount required from each county upon the valuations of its own authorities after the "equalization" of real estate assessments by the State board. It is a matter, therefore, which really affects the people only in their several local jurisdictions.

Suppose, for instance, that in this city it should be decided to exempt personal property from taxation, and that it was necessary to raise $35,000,000, of which $5,000,000 would be for the State. The valuation of the personal property would be included in the assessment rolls, and the State rate could be applied to both real and personal property in determining the amount to be paid for State purposes, but the actual levy would be made on real estate alone, the local rate being proportionately higher. Hence the city would pay no less toward the support of the State Government, and taxes in other parts of the State would not be affected in the least.

It is hardly worth while to go over the familiar argument against taxes on personal property, especially in a great commercial community which relies for its prosperity upon an extensive and varied use of capital in all its forms. We know that it is a check upon production and trade, that it is easily and continually evaded, and that in its effect it bears unequally and inequitably. But the main point with reference to this bill is that it merely leaves an option to counties and cities, which if exercised in one would not affect another. The taxpayers of this city are convinced that it would work to their advantage and to the advantage of the city and all its people, while their adoption of real estate as the sole basis of taxation would not affect any community that did not see fit to adopt it.

Consequently it is only the home rule question that is involved, and the option would be given to every county and every city to pursue the course which its people and the authorities of their choice considered best for their own interests. In view of this fact, the Ainsworth bill ought really to meet with no opposition and should be passed as soon as in the due course of legislation it can be brought to a vote.

THE SOURCE OF ITS POWER.

The majority of the special committee of the State Senate which investigated the elections of the City of Troy has submitted a report containing scathing denunciations of the Murphy machine and its diabolical methods. Making all due allowance for exaggeration and partisan color, we are prepared to accept the report as true in substance, since the investigation made by The Times a year ago proved that the iniquities attributed to that machine were perpetrated by it or for it, and that it corrupted the municipal administration and debauched the police force of the city.

This indicates one of two things. Either a majority of the citizens of Troy were corrupted and cowed by Murphy and his minions, and allowed themselves to be overriden by the machine, in which case they got the kind of government they were fit for and the kind of elections they were willing to submit to, or else there is some other explanation of the shameful state of things disclosed. Is it likely that Murphy or any other man could by the exercise of the methods described command sufficient support in any civilized community to maintain the power he is said to have exercised?

The fact is that the source of his power did not lie in his organization of blackguards or in the methods which they used, but in the association of the government of the city with party politics. The practice of nominating party candidates for city offices and arraying voters against each other on party lines, with reference to issues and purposes that had no relation to the principles and policies of either party, enabled the boss to command the support of citizens at the polls who detested him and his methods. Just as Tammany owed its control of municipal affairs here to its recognition as a "regular" Democratic organization, and maintained its recognition as a party organization by its control of municipal affairs, so the Murphy machine in Troy derived its strength from the association of party politics with city government.

The way to escape the consequences of this evil alliance is to get rid of the alliance itself. Legislation with reference to cities should not be directed to transferring power from one political machine to the other, or dividing it between the two, but to encouraging and promoting to the utmost extent the divorce of city government from party politics, and the conduct of the business of every municipality on a strictly nonpartisan basis. Give the people a fair chance and they will break the bond that has so long prevented them from getting a decent management of their local affairs and has at the same time debauched the management of parties.

THE FREE ZONE.

The President approved on Saturday the joint resolution of Congress prohibiting hereafter the passage of imported merchandise in bond through the United States to the free zone of Mexico. Since Mexico, it is said, does not object to this legislation, it seems to dispose of a long controversy.

The Zona Libre, a narrow strip running along the border of Mexico from the Gulf to the Pacific, nowhere quite twelve and a half miles wide, was originally established by the State of Tamaulipas, on the Lower Rio Grande. The Governor, finding that the low prices of ordinary goods in Texas enticed the population of the Mexican towns to emigrate across the river, hit on the idea of stopping the exodus by allowing goods to be brought in free for sale or use within a certain distance of the river. His edict was approved by the Mexican Congress in 1861, and, as all the other border States wanted it, the zone was extended to them, the ordinary duty on imported goods being fixed at only one-tenth, to cover official expenses. When the goods passed from the inner line of the strip into the interior, they had to pay full duty.

Under that system the Texas traders could thenceforth supply the people of the zone with their goods, relieved from the burden of the Mexican tariff. This was, of course, an advantage for them, but presently the system developed also a great drawback. Goods imported in bond from Europe and elsewhere could go into the zone free, and, of course, undersell similar goods there on which duties had been paid in this country, or that cost more. And thereupon, too, began an enormous system of smuggling the imported goods back across the Rio Grande, which is fordable and sparsely inhabited through a great part of its course, and easily crossed almost everywhere. These smuggled goods, of course, interfered with trade in this country.

Long ago, therefore, Texas began to call for the abolition of the free zone by treaty arrangements; but Mexico, for reasons of her own, would not consent. Meanwhile, our military commanders on the Rio Grande, as well as the Treasury officials, continued to report on the extent of the smuggling and on the evils it entailed, and at length the present device for stopping it has resulted. The Texas Representatives were not a unit—Mr. Crain, in the House, spoke urgently against it. But obviously the favored market across the river remains for American goods, while the privilege of sending there imported goods in bond is abrogated, and a blow dealt to the system of smuggling such goods back.

But why is it that Mexico does not object? The truth seems to be that the extraordinary privilege of the free zone has always been denounced by the great part of the country that does not enjoy it as an unfair discrimination among citizens. The merchants of seaport towns like Vera Cruz and Tampico especially objected, for Mexico has never allowed the transportation of merchandise in bond from her own ports for use without duty in this border zone. Yet the Government has thought it prudent, apparently, not to take away by any act of its own privileges once conferred and now insisted upon along the border. Although it loses much revenue and perceives the anomaly of this system, it does not abolish the zone. But if our country alters its own laws in a way that restricts the privileges of the zone, that is quite another matter. That is our affair.

THE IDLE MEN AT BRADDOCK.

Commenting upon the recent closing of the Carnegie Company's steel-rail factory at Braddock, The Hartford Times says:

"To put 5,000 men out of work and leave them in a condition of total uncertainty as to when they can be again given an opportunity to earn something is a calamity almost as great as would be the closing of all the workshops in this city. When Mr. Carnegie can get any contracts for steel rails he can make them more cheaply than any one else in the United States, because he has better mechanical facilities. But there is very little railroad building now, and not half work enough for the steel railroad mills of the country."

It is well known that many of the existing railroads need new rails. There would be considerable purchases of rails if the price fixed and maintained by the manufacturers' combination were not so much higher, in proportion, than the prices of other similar products, and if it had been permitted to decline, as those other prices have declined, with the decline of the cost of the raw material. Since 1890 the price of Bessemer pig iron, the chief raw material of the railmaker, has fallen 47 per cent., and the price of steel billets has declined 50½ per cent., but the decline in the price of rails has been only 30½ per cent. The price of billets is $15, and it costs very little more to make rails, but for rails the railroad companies must pay $22. The Carnegie Company can sell rails profitably at $18.

Mr. Carnegie broke the steel-beam combination by withdrawing from it, and the price of beams has fallen 61 per cent. since 1890, while the consumption has greatly increased, as everybody knows. If he should withdraw from the rail combination, or if that combination should be dissolved for any other reason, the price of rails would be determined by competition, as the prices of pig iron, steel billets, and steel beams are. The railroad companies are poor, but they would buy the rails which they need, and all these men at Braddock would not be idle. The high combination price has deprived them of work.

THE NEW "ZOO."

There is a very harmless and, more than that, a very useful bill now pending in the Assembly, which, nevertheless, Assemblyman Foley finds it his duty, his interest, or his pleasure to "hold up." Let us reason with Assemblyman Foley.

The bill in question is a measure to incorporate the New-York Zoological Society, and some forty well-known citizens, interested in natural history or in the acquisition of a really adequate "Zoo" as an addition to the public possessions and attractions of the city, are named as incorporators, with power to add to their numbers. There is no secret about their purpose. They mean to ask the city for enough land in one of the new parks beyond the river to enable them to maintain a zoological collection which shall do credit to the city, and which shall have room enough to be exhibited to advantage, for the amusement and instruction of the people.

The proposition is by no means new. Even in the form of an act of incorporation it is a good many years old. But the need of it is more and more clearly demonstrated every year. It becomes every year clearer that there is not room enough in the Central Park to house a proper collection, and that, even if there were, the Central Park is not the place for it. The property owners whose possessions are in the neighborhood of the existing menagerie complain bitterly about it, and their complaints have continued for many years. The very persistence of these complaints goes far to show that they are well founded. The land opposite the menagerie and in the immediate neighborhood seems really to be of less value to the owners than it would be if the menagerie were not there. In order to meet their views, it has been attempted, from time to time, to induce the Park Commissioners to establish another site for the zoological collection. But every attempt to fix such a site in the Central Park has been met by protests from a new set of property owners, who have urged with force the old legal maxim that it makes a great difference whether one goes to a nuisance or the nuisance comes to him. The menagerie, these people argued, had a kind of prescription in its old quarters, and the property owners in the neighborhood had for the most part "gone to the nuisance," and had no grievance, whereas it would be a real grievance to property owners whose land abutted on some other part of the Park, and who had bought and built upon the implied pledge that the land near them would be occupied for proper Park purposes, if any part of it were occupied by a menagerie. Moreover, they set forth that if the menagerie were to be in the Park at all, there was no place where it would be less injurious than where it was, or do less to spoil the Park as a park. In addition to this, there was always the consideration that the menagerie needed more room than could be allowed to it where it was, and, a fortiori, more than could be given to it in any other part of the Park.

This was the language of reason and honesty, and supplied in part the reason for the existence of the New-York Zoological Society. The acquisition of the land beyond the Harlem gave opportunity for the laying out of a really adequate "Zoo," in which the animals would have room enough to disport themselves and the public to view them to advantage. The opposition of Assemblyman Foley seems to be founded upon the consideration that the cramped quarters of the existing Zoo are more accessible to his constituents than would be spacious and suitable quarters in one of the new parks. But this is a consideration that is entitled to little weight. Mr. Foley's constituents have now to disburse at least one carfare in order to inspect the monkeys. Before the new quarters can be planned and built and equipped, the parks in the annexed district will be as easily and cheaply accessible to Mr. Foley's constituents as the Central Park is now. In view of all these things, we appeal to Assemblyman Foley to waive his opposition, to cease to hold up the measure, and to allow this city to have a proper Zoo in a place where it will do nobody any harm.

CHOLERA IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Although there are at present no indications that there will be an extended epidemic of cholera in South America, the disease still lingers in parts of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, as the reports of the Marine Hospital Bureau show. In that part of Brazil where cholera first appeared, early in December, the disease was declining on Jan. 15, but it broke out two or three days before that date in another district, "there having been twelve cases among the Italian immigrants, with the usual proportion of deaths."

The following story is told by the bureau's Sanitary Inspector about an English steamer which brought cholera to Rio de Janeiro:

"On the 9th of the month [January] the English steamer Olympo, in quarantine at Ilha Grande, stole off in the night and came to the entrance of this harbor, where she was met and ordered back, which order she obeyed. She had twelve cholera cases aboard and six dead of the same disease, and, though she repeatedly asked for succor, the authorities at Ilha Grande neither furnished doctor, medicines, nor anything else, and informed the Captain that they had no place for the sick, and that their station was simply for disinfection and nothing else. Now [Jan. 15] the ship is at Ilha Grande with her sick aboard (they threw the dead into the sea) and no assistance has sistance has been given to her."

During the week ending on Jan. 15 there were "six cases of suspected cholera" in Rio. Up to the 10th there had been 125 cases and 59 deaths from the disease in Buenos Ayres. This is from the report of Dr. Cleary, the bureau's agent stationed at Rio.

THE DESTITUTION IN NEBRASKA.

The suffering from destitution among the scattered population of Western Nebraska, of which accounts have appeared in our columns during the last two or three weeks, is the result of poor crops in 1893 and an almost total failure of crops last year, in consequence of severe drought, but there are general conditions back of this cause which put that section in a position of inability to tide over any temporary stress. Whatever criticism may be involved in the examination of these conditions, which are not confined wholly to that State, need not blunt our sympathy for the suffering people or interfere with generous efforts for their relief. Their need is great, and there is a commission which has now been brought under effective direction for meeting it with such resources as may be supplied. The people not only need to be saved in many cases from starvation and from exposure to the rigors of a Winter climate, but it is essential that they should obtain in some way seed for new crops, if they are to be enabled to become self-supporting in that country, even with a favorable season.

Experience has proved that there are large areas in Western Nebraska and Kansas, as in some other regions of the West, upon which crops are uncertain. From the character of the country this was known to be the case before it was settled, and yet it did not deter settlers from occupying it too rapidly and depending for subsistence upon a fair crop every year. No doubt this haste was somewhat stimulated by railroads and land companies, which were eager to "build up the country," and many of the people started in with a burden of debt, and interest to pay upon mortgages. They were also apt to follow the Western custom of devoting themselves too exclusively to a single crop or a narrow range of crops, and depending too much upon the natural resources of the soil. Variety of crops and skillful cultivation are almost unknown upon the broad reaches of Western land, and that is one reason why there is so much up and down in the fortunes of the farmer and such a tendency to move on to unoccupied areas without much regard to steady productiveness.

An oversupply of the wheat market is especially apt to produce distress and discontent, because there is practically nothing to offset a depression in the price of that single staple. The product per acre is much less than it might be under better methods of cultivation, which causes an unnecessary spread of population, and with the small farmer there is little chance of accumulation to tide over a bad season. All this may not appear to have much application to the destitute people in Nebraska, with whom, possibly, no crop would have survived the severe drought of last Summer. But it goes far to account for so many of them being where they are, without having considered the chances of success, and being in no condition to tide over a bad season. With greater variety of crops and with methods of cultivation which would produce better results from the same area, there would be no such haste to occupy land of uncertain value, and the extension of population would be more gradual. Moreover, upon lands that may produce good crops one year and poor ones another, and occasionally hardly any, there would be a better chance for getting something ahead.

Out of this haste for scattering and spreading, and this depending upon the natural resources of the soil for returns from the one or two crops for which it is best adapted, have come land "booms" and mortgages, which intensify the condition that follows upon reactions. And out of all these things comes the feverish discontent that craves delusive remedies for an unhealthy state of industrial affairs. On the top of distress in Nebraska we have reports of improvidence in public expenditures, which springs from the same spirit, of multiplied offices to furnish employment at the general expense, of empty Town and County Treasuries, and inability to float bonds for the purpose of affording present relief and supplying seed to the farmers. There is in it all the malady of too much haste in grasping land and reaping the first fruits of its virgin fertility, and too little prudence and calculation. It is a natural malady in the development of a "new country," but a preventable one.

"Escargots à la bourguignonne" is a phrase of such frequent occurrence, nowadays, on the bills of fare in New-York restaurants and hotels, that a few words of warning and explanation in regard to it are evidently needed. Many thoroughly well-intentioned residents of this city are daily tempted by curiosity to order the dish; a few have gone so far as to fumble around with toothpicks and other conveniently sharp and slender instruments in the recesses of the pretty little shells their waiter brings, and, after some hesitation, have even attempted the mastication of whatever morsels they were able to extract. Such displays of enterprise are well enough in Quogue or Hackensack, but real metropolitans would better avoid them. The escargot à la bourguignonne, in this country, is a piece of table furniture, purely decorative in nature, and not intended for eating any more than smilax wreaths or candles with pink shades. Very likely the original inhabitants of the shells put on New-York tables were much enjoyed by the people in France to whose sustenance they contributed, but the fact that they were so enjoyed, long before the shells started for America, is as well known to those who give careful attention to matters culinary as is the other fact that cooks in this country invariably insert in each "coquille," just before serving it, the rubber tip of a lead pencil that has become too short for further use, and, simply to create a sort of dramatic illusion, cover it with a fragrant mixture of chopped onions and bread crumbs. The result looks and smells quite as appetizing as a red snail, and sets off a banquet table effectively, but any investigation other than visual and olfactory exposes the investigator to deserved ridicule. Last year 220,460 pounds of these shells were imported for use in the United States, and the best of them sell for $4.82 a thousand. As each shell lasts till somebody breaks it in his rage at failure to make any impression with his teeth on one of the pencil tips, no proof stronger than these figures provide could possibly be found or even imagined of how much money this Nation is willing and able to pay for pleasures purely aesthetic.

Two recently published documents would seem to settle for good and all the long-disputed question as to whether Goethe or Schiller was the greater man, and to make unnecessary the shedding of any more ink or the spoiling of any more good white paper in a controversy which has been somewhat tiresome to everybody except the wise critics, German and other, whose views it served to air. In 1824, the sculptor Daniel Rauch paid a visit to Goethe, who was then seventy-five years old, and as the first step toward making a statue of the poet, took his exact measure and carefully set it down as 1 meter 74 centimeters, or 5 feet 8.40 inches. From an equally unquestionable authority, the records of a military school where Schiller was a pupil in 1780, it appears that the measure of the younger bard was 1 meter 79 centimeters, or very nearly 2 inches greater than that of his friend and rival. It is not probable that Schiller himself would have regarded this superiority as a particularly important one, but for people to whom the application of yardsticks to genius is habitual, much weight will doubtless be placed upon it.

ART NOTES.

—Five portraits by Frank Fowler are shown at the Knoedler gallery, on Fifth Avenue. Two have been seen at the Academy previously, and one, the portrait of his wife, has been shown many times at various exhibitions in this and other cities, winning a recompense at Paris. Two canvases of men are quite new, that of Mr. Crimmins being the more sober, both in dress and painting. A charming picture of Mrs. W., in pink, has dainty, delicate tones in flesh and in draperies, is large in treatment and dexterous in brush work, and a portrait of a young lady in a sitting pose is admirable in many ways. Among other things in this gallery is a carefully-painted child by George De F. Brush, full of much quiet refinement of color and drawn with distinction. By Charles Sprague Pearce there is a prettily-costumed figure by a river side, a basket of apples in her hand and a general air of being freshly dressed and gotten up for the occasion. It contains all the necessary elements of popularity, and is sure to attract the average visitor. A new Cazin of an early moonrise is sweet in color and poetic in effect.

By Chartran, there is a portrait of Mme. Calvé as Carmen, painted with much dash and go, and astonishingly dexterous in the technical qualities of drawing and brushwork. The likeness is admirable, the pose piquant, and the effect of light on the head very attractive. M. Chartran, it is understood, has been commissioned to paint a ceiling for the music room of the new Yerkes mansion, in this city.

—At the gallery of Frederick Keppel, in East Sixteenth Street, there are shown 175 etchings as an "in memoriam" exhibition to the memory of the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton. These etchings are among those that most appealed to Mr. Hamerton, and are accompanied by criticisms contained in his book, "Etchings and Etchers." The collection is varied and embraces the best of names, from Rembrandt through the list to such modern men as Whistler, Seymour, Hayden, and the Frenchmen Waltner, Jacquemart, Flaming, and Rajon. Rarely has there been a better opportunity for the study of this medium of work, and it is one that is educational in the extreme and should by no means be missed. Especially rich is the collection of Rembrandts, there being nearly a score by the great master of etchings. The "Christ Healing the Sick," known as the "hundred-guilder print"; "The Descent from the Cross," "The Death of the Virgin," and "The Sacrifice of Abraham," are among the important things, while "A Naked Man" is wonderfully simple in the expressiveness of its line. There are cattle by Paul Potter, portraits by Vandyke, examples by Claude, Lalamre, Daubigny, and Legros. Five plates by Mr. Whistler are of absorbing interest and ten by Seymour Hayden give a capital idea of his talents with the needle. Mr. Hamerton's criticisms make interesting reading, and the catalogue is a valuable addition to print collectors. The exhibition will remain open some time, and is well worth careful inspection.

—Henri de Morgan's collection of Greek art at Ortgies's galleries, on Fifth Avenue, contains much that is interesting, and one does not need to be a profound student of antiquities to appreciate the many beautiful objects displayed. Graceful shapes in goblets, small bottles, plates, and dishes of iridescent glass, from Phoenicia, and found in Greek and Roman tombs, appeal at once by their form and exquisite color. There are Egyptian statuettes of blue enamel, intaglio rings, Roman earrings, Etruscan vases, and figurines and groups in terra-cotta, from Tanagra and Asia Minor. The work is of an early period—the second, third, and fourth centuries B. C.—and of great interest. The collection will be sold on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday, March 11 and 12.

—The Boston Art Club announces that its fifty-second exhibition, consisting of water colors, pastels, work in black and white, and sculpture, will open Friday evening, April 5. The sum of $750 has been appropriated and will be expended as follows: There will be three cash prizes of $250, $150, and $100, and the remaining $250 will be used to purchase one or more water-color paintings. Blanks must be sent to the Chairman, Henry Sandham, before the 20th of March. Accepted New-York pictures will be sent and returned free of expense by T. A. Wilmurt's Sons, and the exhibition will close on April 27.

—The Spring exhibition of the Art Institute of Chicago will embrace pastels and water colors by living American artists only, and will be held from April 11 to May 16, inclusive. Blanks to W. M. R. French, Director, must reach him by March 21. Collections on accepted New-York pictures by Budworth & Son, March 21, 22, and 23.

—At the Artist-Artisan Institute, 140 West Twenty-third Street, Charles C. Curran, A. N. A., has lately taken charge of the still-life class, and on Tuesday last Mrs. Mary H. Peabody delivered a lecture on "The Relation of History to Art" before the students.

Mrs. Charles D. Kellogg Improving.

Mrs. Charles D. Kellogg, wife of the Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, who was stricken with paralysis at the home of her cousin, David R. Smith of 68 West Ninety-third Street, Tuesday afternoon, was reported better last night.

Mrs. Smith said that Mrs. Kellogg would not be removed to her home, 7 Fifth Avenue, for several days.

"TRISTAN AND ISOLDE" AGAIN

Second Performance of Wagner's Masterpiece at the Metropolitan.

The second performance of Wagner's masterpiece, "Tristan und Isolde," took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There was a large audience present, and the performance was followed with breathless interest. At the close of each act there was an outburst of enthusiasm, and the principal artists were called before the curtain several times. It cannot be doubted that there is a strong public demand for the mighty works of Wagner—not to the exclusion of other noble operas, but as companion pieces to them. Four years of abstinence from these later tragedies of the great German master have whetted the public appetite. It was certainly enjoyment of the drama that called forth the applause last night, for there were blemishes in the performance such as would have dampened all possible enthusiasm at a presentation of "Faust" or "Carmen."

These blemishes have already been mentioned, for they were present on the opening night. They were chiefly of a vocal nature, and were most notable in the work of Herr Alvary. It is a pity this singer does not make more skillful use of the powerful voice with which nature gifted him. But it is not likely that he will mend his ways now. It must be said in his favor that he made fewer departures from the pitch last night than he did at the first performance.

Frau Sucher's voice was in better condition, and her singing was more forcible. Her interpretation of the part of Isolde, viewed in its dramatic aspects, is notably fine. It is absolutely faithful to the author's design, and is worked out with a variety of poetically significant details. Fräulein Brema's Brangäne improves on acquaintance. It is extremely earnest and forcible, but it lacks vocal finish, except in the second act, where she sings the warning song admirably.

There is nothing to add to what has already been said about the other members of the cast. Herr Fischer repeated his interesting interpretation of "Cornwall's weary King." Mr. Damrosch conducted with assurance, but it must be admitted that he might manage with finer effect those marvelous ebbings and flowings of sound that ought to fill the hearer with waves of emotion.

To-night an extra performance of "Lohengrin" will be given with the same cast as last Friday evening, and to-morrow night "Tannhäuser" will be sung.

WOMEN PREPARE FOR ADVANCEMENT

Midwinter Conference of Leaders Bring Many of Them to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—The midwinter conference of the officers of the Association for the Advancement of Women began here this morning. The work to be done is preparatory to the annual congress, and the conference decides the place of meeting of the congress and selects topics and their authors for discussion thereat. The probability is that the next congress will be held at Salt Lake City, although New-Orleans has put in a strong bid.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the venerable President of the association, presided at the morning session. Among the other notable women present were Mrs. Edna Dow Cheney, Mrs. H. L. T. Wolcott of Boston, Miss Margaret L. Chanler, sister-in-law of Amélie Rives-Chanler, Mrs. Nellie R. Cody of Marshalltown, Iowa; Mrs. Kate Garnett Wells of Boston, the Rev. Antoinette Blackwell of Elizabeth, N. J., the first woman minister ordained; Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, Mrs. Clara B. Colby of Nebraska, Mrs. Jean Davenport Lander of Washington, and Elizabeth Whiting of The Springfield Republican.

MISS BARR'S BEQUEST TO RADCLIFFE

Harvard "Annex" Students of Promise will Benefit by Her Thousands.

BOSTON, March 6.—The bequest to Radcliffe College by Miss Ellen M. Barr of New-Ipswich, N. H., was inaccurately stated in yesterday's papers.

By Miss Barr's will the "Harvard Annex," now Radcliffe College, received a residuary bequest amounting to between $40,000 and $45,000, to be applied in the form of annual scholarships of not less than $250 and not more than $300 each, "for the benefit of students in the said 'annex' who, in point of character, ability, and physical constitution give promise of future usefulness, and who stand in need of pecuniary assistance."

If Radcliffe College should cease to exist the fund is to be transferred to Bryn Mawr for the same purposes.

Hopeless About Home Rule.

Archbishop Croke, in a letter to The Freeman's Journal, says: "Four years ago the Irish were a united people. Now our enthusiasm has cooled down, or died away; our Bishops, for the most part, hold aloof from the national cause; our priests are distrustful and dissatisfied." Still more frankly pessimistic is the admission that "the hope of obtaining a Legislature for our country, within measurable time, is no longer entertained by reasoning men." All this has come to pass, partly because the spirit of faction is more potent than the spirit of patriotism, and "in part also because what one set of Irish politicians proposes for the common weal will, almost of a surety, be derided, denounced, and scornfully rejected by another."

Walcutt—Skerry.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Skerry of 53 West Nineteenth Street last evening, when their daughter, Miss Adelaide Skerry, was married to Cleveland Walcutt. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Warder of the West Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Miss Alice Rose was the maid of honor and Edward Leeds was the best man. The bride wore white satin and carried a bunch of American Beauty roses.

A large reception followed the wedding.

The Maritime Canal Project.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Please correct an error which crept into your account of the project of the Maritime Canal of North America. My statement was that an analysis of the best obtainable data indicates that 60,000,000 tons of through freight move annually between the great lakes and the seaboard, and the volume will be 100,000,000 tons by the time the canals are opened for business; that the distance by lake from Chicago to Buffalo is 65 per cent. longer than the rail route, and the distance from Lake Erie to New-York via the North American route, 64 per cent. longer than the rail route, (New-York Central,) or about the same excess of distance of water over rail as on the routes between Chicago and Buffalo, and the navigation will be as free from detentions; that during the season of navigation freights eastward from Chicago divide in the ratio, approximately, of two tons by water to one ton by rail, and that the Maritime Canal of North America might be expected to attract freight in the same ratio.

CHAUNCEY N. DUTTON.

Albany, March 5, 1895.

A "Disreputable Gang."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me, as an American who has some love for his country, to express to you my sincere thanks for the splendid, fearless arraignment of the disreputable gang comprising the Fifty-third Congress, which is just going out of existence.

It is a thousand pities that there are so few papers published which have the courage to take the brave stand taken by The New-York Times, irrespective of party.

If there were but a few more such papers, American politics would not be as hopelessly dirty as at present.

E. L.

Plainfield, N. J., March 4, 1895.

CONQUEST IN MANCHURIA

Japan's Second Army Occupies Anshong Hen and New-Chwang.

LI HUNG CHANG DEFENDS HIMSELF

Peace Envoy's Interpreter Was Once a Vice-Consul of the United States at Tien-Tsin and Speaks Chinese.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Yokohama says that on March 2 the Japanese second army occupied Anshong Hen, on the Mukden road, without opposition.

A Central News dispatch from Pekin says that friends of Li Hung Chang have forwarded a memorial to the Emperor declaring that Li Hung Chang was not at all to blame for the unprepared condition of China to engage in the war with Japan. The memorial asserts that the President of the Board of Revenue, who is also the Emperor's tutor, is the man to blame.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that Gen. Kathura reports from Ansantien, under the date of March 2 as follows: "My division had intended this morning to attack the enemy, who was encamped near our front, but he retreated during the night. We immediately set out in pursuit and occupied Ansantien temporarily. The enemy has retreated to Shahochen and I am following him."

The Tokio correspondent of the Central News says a dispatch from Gen. Nodzu, dated at Hai-Chang yesterday, gives this information:

"As arranged, the army attacked old New-Chwang yesterday. The fighting began at 10 o'clock in the morning. Both divisions had entered the city by noon. Part of the enemy had fled to Yingkao, but the greater part still occupied the houses and streets and obstinately resisted the Japanese troops. The street fighting was desperate, but the Japanese won their way gradually street by street, until by 11 o'clock in the evening they had completely routed the enemy.

"The Chinese left behind 1,880 killed and wounded, 600 prisoners, 18 guns, and great quantities of rifles, ammunition, banners, and provisions. The Japanese loss was somewhat above 200 killed and wounded."

WASHINGTON March 6.—Officials at the Japanese Legation said to-day that there was no prospect of further trouble in the peace negotiations on account of the mode of Li Hung Chang's passage to Japan, which the Japanese will prescribe.

It was explained that it could hardly be expected that a Chinese war ship containing the peace envoy would be allowed to enter a Japanese port, and a passenger steamer flying the Chinese flag would also be objectionable on account of the embarrassment that might be caused in looking after her officers and crew in a hostile port.

The Chinese Viceroy will be transferred from the Chinese passenger steamer in which he left Tien-Tsin yesterday to a Japanese war vessel.

Mr. Pethick, who accompanies Li Hung Chang as an interpreter, is an American who went to China some thirty years ago to enter a mercantile establishment. He was subsequently Vice Consul of the United States at Tien-Tsin, and for twenty years has been in the service of the Viceroy, with whom he is said to be on more intimate terms than is any other foreigner. He speaks Chinese fluently.

Secretary Herbert has received a dispatch from Commander Emory of the Petrel, under date of New-Chwang, March 6, saying that the Japanese commanding General has notified foreigners of his intention to occupy that port at once.

The Petrel and a British war ship have been frozen in at New-Chwang since Autumn. They are able to take care of all the foreigners in the settlement.

Recent photographs received from Commander Emory show the two vessels less than a hundred yards apart, inclosed in mud docks cut in the river banks and surrounded by earthworks of sufficient strength to make them almost impregnable.

Inside the works there is room for several hundred refugees, and the guns of the ships sweep the land in all directions. Each masthead of the two vessels is ornamented with big pine bushes in honor of Christmas Day, when the pictures were taken.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Belgian Steamer Friesland Runs Aground at Port Said.

PORT SAID, March 6.—The Belgian steamer Friesland, Capt. Nickels, from New-York Feb. 6, with a party of 150 tourists en route for Jaffa, ran aground inside the breakwater as she was leaving this port. She is hard and fast, but the bottom is sandy, and her cargo is being removed as rapidly as possible in order to lighten her, and tugs are assisting her. Her steering gear is also disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The American bark Serene, Capt. Anderson, from Philadelphia Jan. 22 for Cork, has arrived in a damaged condition. Her bulwarks and stanchions were broken by a heavy sea, the skylight on her cabin door was smashed in, and her cabin filled with water. One of her crew was thrown down and several of his ribs were fractured.

LONDON, March 6.—A Montevideo dispatch says that on Feb. 27 temporary repairs were begun on the British steamer Freshfield, which went ashore at Flores while on a voyage from Montevideo for New-York, and was subsequently floated and towed back to her port of departure. The work, it is believed, will occupy twenty days. The Freshfield will transship her cargo, and when her repairs are completed will proceed for England in ballast.

A dispatch from Huelva says the work of discharging the cargo of the British steamer Novocastria, which went aground on Feb. 9 while leaving Huelva on her way from that port for Philadelphia, is being carried on as rapidly as possible. The weather is fine and it is expected that the steamer will soon be floated.

The owners of the British tug William Joliffe have lodged a claim for £20,000 salvage for picking up the abandoned steamer Loch Maree and bringing her to port. The Loch Maree is being repaired at Belfast, and will shortly proceed for Bremen.

Steamer Wydale, (Br.,) Gibson, from New-Orleans via Newport News and Queenstown, which went aground in River Foyle, has been lightened sufficiently to float her.

Ship Thomas Stephens (Br.), Reilding, from Barry Dec. 27, for Esquimalt, put into Port Stanley March 2. She had been partially dismasted in a gale, and lost sails, had her bulwarks damaged and chain plates started.

The Friesland sailed from here with a party of excursionists for the Holy Land. All of her passengers are now at Jerusalem. They embarked at Joppa to proceed to Jerusalem, and the Friesland steamed to Port Said to lie at anchor until they had seen Jerusalem. In seeking an anchorage she ran upon the sandy bottom, where she now lies in an easy position. It is expected that she will be easily floated.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Ambassador Bayard's Influence for an Amicable Settlement.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It appears from the annual volume of Foreign Relations, devoted to diplomatic correspondence of the United States for the past year, which will be published shortly, that the great bulk of Ambassador Bayard's work since he went to London has been devoted to the encroachments of Great Britain on Venezuelan territory.

This question has had Mr. Bayard's unceasing attention under instructions from his Government, and to the exclusion of all other vexed matters, except that of Bluefields, he has pressed for an amicable settlement of the British Guiana-Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Although Great Britain some years ago declined to submit the controversy to friendly arbitration, when suggested by the United States, it is understood that a year ago Mr. Bayard informed the British Government that, upon representations of Venezuela of the injustice of the continued encroachments, this country looked upon the matter with deeper concern than heretofore and felt impelled to persist more strenuously in its effort to prevent probable disturbance on this continent, involving a weak and friendly neighbor, who properly looked to the United States for support.

This is about as far as Ambassador Bayard could go without declaring that the United States was ready to suspend diplomatic relations. The correspondence will show that Mr. Bayard's persistence has modified Great Britain's attitude considerably, and that the long controversy is in a fair way to reach a termination satisfactory to all concerned.

CUBA'S INSURRECTION QUELLED.

Several Provinces Report a Quiet Condition of Affairs.

HAVANA, March 6.—The funeral of the Marquis de Duquesne, Vice-President of the Reform party, took place to-day. The services were very imposing, and were attended by a large number of prominent persons.

Alfredo and Arango of Mataga's band have surrendered to the authorities at Rodas. The Mayors of that locality report that Mataga's band consists of a hundred men, most of whom were impressed into the service of the bandit.

The Guantanamo troops have attacked and dispersed the band under Perez Brooks at Luze. Several of the band were wounded. The troops captured all their arms and ammunition. The provinces of Puerto Principe, Matanzas, Pinar, Rio, and Havana are quiet.

MADRID, March 6.—Señor Abarzuza, Minister of Colonies, read to the Chamber today a bill providing the Government with an unlimited credit for the campaign in Cuba.

The Governor General of Cuba has telegraphed requesting that reinforcements be sent directly to Santiago and that they be made ready to take the field forthwith.

The War Office is pushing actively the preparations for the expedition. There is remarkable enthusiasm in military circles. Detachments from all garrisons are mustering rapidly at Santander, Cadiz, Coruna, and Barcelona. They will embark at the end of the week. Two millions of cartridges will be shipped on the cruiser Queen Mercedes.

COLOMBIA'S STUBBORN REBELS.

Cruiser Atlanta Ordered to Protect Americans at Bocas del Toro.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—On account of a cable dispatch received yesterday from Capt. Cromwell of the cruiser Atlanta at Colon announcing that revolutionists were landing at Bocas del Toro, Secretary Herbert has ordered that vessel to proceed at once to that point and protect American interests there, which are considerable.

At the same time, in order to have the Atlantic end of the Panama Railroad constantly guarded, the cruiser Raleigh has been detached from Admiral Meade's squadron of evolution at Trinidad, and ordered to take the Atlanta's place. Bocas del Toro is only one hundred miles north of Colon, and the Atlanta can easily make the trip in eight hours.

Capt. Cromwell's new orders instruct him to watch both points, and in case of outbreaks on the isthmus to return to Colon. The Raleigh, which is commanded by Capt. Merrill Miller, will be at least four days making the twelve-hundred mile run from Trinidad to Colon.

Admiral Meade's squadron should said today for La Guayra, Venezuela, which is 400 miles nearer Colon, and if affairs grow more serious the ships will continue their cruise at once to the Colombian coast.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Agricultural Machinery of America Invited to Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Morton has been advised through the Department of State of an international exhibition of agricultural machinery to be held in Vienna May 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1895, by the Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna, under the patronage of his Imeperial Highness the Archduke Carl Ludwig.

The Secretary has been asked to call the attention of manufacturers to this exhibition and to inform them that the lists of applicants for space from America will remain open until April 15. All exhibits must be in place April 30.

Exhibitors whose machines need power must supply their own motors, which will be regarded as a part of the exhibit. Exhibitors may sell machines, but none can be removed from the exhibition until its close. Arrangements have been made concerning free entry of all exhibits and privilege of transportation over the Austrian railways. The Austrian Government has requested this Government to guarantee free entry of all exhibits from this country which may not be sold in Austria.

All communications should be addressed to the Committee of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna, 13 Herrenstrasse, Vienna, Austria.

PLANTERS AND CATTLEMEN.

Temesvar Peasants Cut the Dikes of Bega Canal After a Fight.

BUDA-PESTH, March 6.—The Temesvar district has been threatened for several days with floods from the swollen waterways.

The peasants held meetings to consider means of saving their crops, and decided eventually to cut the dikes of the Bega Canal, thus giving vent into the territory of a royal Dutch company which owns much land and thousands of cattle in the district.

The company was forewarned. It posted a force of its employes at the point where the peasants planned to open the dike, and instructed them to drive off everybody attempting to approach the canal.

The peasants attacked the employes with scythes and clubs, dispersed them after a hot fight, and cut a deep ditch through the canal bank. They were obliged to flee for their lives when the water burst. Thousands of acres were under water within a few hours. Some 7,500 of the company's pigs were drowned, and 10,000 head of cattle are in imminent danger. The company claims heavy damages from the Government. The Ministries of the Interior and Agriculture will investigate the matter.

RUSSIAN KNOUT ABOLISHED.

An Edict Provoked by Statistics of Three Thousand Cruel Deaths.

BERLIN, March 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Lokalanzeiger says that an imperial edict has been issued abolishing the use of the knout in the infliction of punishment. Hitherto the peasantry have been completely at the mercy of the local Judges.

The issuance of this edict is due to the fact that statistics were submitted to the Czar which showed that within the last ten years 8,000 persons convicted of petty thefts have died from the effects of the knout.

GERMAN REACTIONARY TIDE.

Resignation of President of Prussian Supreme Administrative Court.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Vorwaerts made a stir to-day by announcing that Dr. Persius, President of the Supreme Administrative Court of Prussia, has resigned his office in consequence of Minister von Koeller's recent speech deploring the court's action in canceling two years ago an order of the Interior Department which forbade the performance of Hauptmann's drama, "The Weavers," at the Deutsches Theatre.

The Vorwaerts says that he was influenced also by the snubbing administered by the Emperor at a recent court festivity.

Liberal newspapers remark that the statement of the Vorwaerts needs confirmation, but, if true it is of the utmost importance as showing the height of the reactionary tide.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Three New Services of Steamers to Various Ports Developed.

LONDON, March 6.—As one of the developments of the Manchester Canal, it is stated that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company is about to run a service of fast steamers fortnightly between Brazil, Australia, China, and the West Indies and Manchester.

It is also stated that the service between Manchester and Quebec and Montreal will begin in April.

The Wilson Line announces the inauguration of a regular service of steamers between Manchester and Baltic Sea ports.

SOUTHERN AUSTRIA FROZEN.

Villages Isolated, Railway Lines Blocked, and Food Lacking.

VIENNA, March 6.—Southern Austria is suffering again from the cold and heavy snows. The railroads and highways are impassable in many districts. Numerous villages are completely isolated.

Trains have not entered or left Fiume for twenty hours. Abbazia and Agram also have been cut off from all regular communication with the rest of the empire. Fresh food and fuel are growing scarce in many of the larger towns.

Funeral of John Stuart Blackie.

EDINBURGH, March 6.—The funeral of Prof. John Stuart Blackie took place this morning. The services were held in St. Giles's Cathedral, and the body was buried in the Dean Cemetery. The cathedral was filled with the Faculty and students of Edinburgh University, members of the municipality of Edinburgh, and prominent legal and literary celebrities of the city, as well as many from abroad, all of whom marched to the grave.

German Trade Treaties Defended.

BERLIN, March 6.—In the course of the debate on the commercial estimates in the Landtag to-day Baron von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, declared that the Government had no intention of revising the existing commercial treaties, to which the stability of the country, he said, was principally due. This declaration was received with cheers by the members of the Left.

English Impatience About Bering.

LONDON, March 6.—Sir Richard Webster, formerly Attorney General in the Cabinet of Lord Salisbury, gave notice in the House of Commons to-day that to-morrow he would ask the Government what steps it proposed to take to bring the matter to a conclusion, in view of the great and growing dissatisfaction in Canada over the delay in the settlement of claims for seizure of sealing vessels in Bering Sea.

Emile Zola Wins in a Libel Suit.

PARIS, March 6.—The case of Bourgeois against Zola was dismissed in court today, with costs, to be paid by the plaintiff. Bourgeois is the contractor who built the church at Lourdes. He contended that his reputation was blackened by Emile Zola in his novel, "Lourdes." The court held, however, that Zola acted in good faith, and had no intention of injuring Bourgeois's reputation as a builder or a man.

Faure at the Military Council.

PARIS, March 6.—President Faure has informed the Cabinet of his intention to preside at the meeting of the Supreme Military Council, on March 20. It will be the first case of the President's exercising this power. M. Faure's decision is supposed to be due to the sensational speeches in the Chamber yesterday concerning the inferiority of France's army to Germany's.

Adolph Baumann's Body Found.

LONDON, March 6.—The body of Adolph Baumann, who was a passenger on the Elbe, has been picked up by a fishing boat and brought to Hull. Mr. Baumann was at one time manager of the Prague Opera House, and was on his way to New-York to fulfill an engagement as stage manager under Walter Damrosch.

Bluefields False Report Exposed.

MOBILE, Ala., March 6.—Capt. Rasmussen of the steamer Franklin, which left Bluefields, Nicaragua, Feb. 28, reports that he was in Bluefields five days, and heard nothing of the reported firing upon an American vessel by a British man-of-war. He does not believe the incident could have occurred without his hearing of it.

Queen Will Be Countess Balmoral.

LONDON, March 6.—The Queen experienced no fatigue from her presence at the drawing room yesterday. She drove out this forenoon and appeared to be in excellent spirits. Her Majesty will start for the Continent March 13, traveling incognito as the Countess of Balmoral. She went to Windsor this afternoon.

Egypt's Surtax and French Sugar.

PARIS, March 6.—M. Georges Graux, the distinguished political writer and Deputy for the Saint-Pol district of Pas-de-Calais, has written an article in the Journal des Débats, in which he says that without the surtax colonial sugars from the equipped refineries in Egypt may replace France's sugars in foreign markets.

Conflagration at Port of Spain.

MADRID, March 6.—The Colonial Office has received confirmation of the reports of the conflagration at Port of Spain, Trinidad. The origin of the fire is not known, nor is the extent of the damage as yet definitely ascertained. It is believed, however, that $4,000,000 is not too high an estimate. No lives were lost.

Prince of Naples Gossip Revived.

ROME, March 6.—The Prince of Naples arrived in Rome this morning from Florence. The assertion is again made that he is to be married soon to Princess Maud of Wales. The arrival of the Prince of Wales and other members of the British royal family is expected.

Effect of Blackballing Rhodes.

LONDON, March 6.—Truth says the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Fife have resigned from the Travelers' Club in consequence of the action of that body in blackballing Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was a candidate for membership.

Court Decision Against Giolitti.

ROME, March 6.—The court to-day rejected ex-Premier Giolitti's exception to the competence of the court to try his case, and ordered that the action of Premier Crispi against him be proceeded with. Signor Giolitti will appeal from the decision.

Illness of Duke of Sutherland.

LONDON, March 6.—The Daily News is informed that the Duke of Sutherland has suddenly been taken ill at Trentham. His symptoms are alarming. A medical specialist left London this evening for Trentham in response to an urgent summons.

New-Guinea Governor Kills Himself.

BATAVIA, Java, March 6.—Herr Schmiele, the German Governor of New-Guinea, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself with a revolver. He was on his way to his home in Germany.

Influenza Reigns in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—Influenza is raging widespread in this city. The hospitals are filled with sufferers from the disease and the physicians are totally unable to cope with it.

Dispensation from Lenten Fast.

ROME, March 6.—The Pope has issued a brief to the Roman Catholic Bishops in England granting dispensation from observance of the Lenten fast in consequence of the prevalence of influenza in Great Britain.

Nossivey Island Seized by France.

PARIS, March 6.—The Government is in receipt of information by cable from Zanzibar that the French have seized the island of Nossivey, lying southwest of Madagascar.

Slight Illness of Mme. Albani.

PARIS, March 6.—Mme. Albani, the singer, has been ailing for several days, and is confined to her room, but is not seriously ill.

Eminent Cholera Victim in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—Count Gropello, Secretary of the Italian Embassy here, died of cholera to-day.

Jews not Restricted in Germany.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Reichstag today, by a vote of 167 to 51, rejected the bill to restrict Jewish emigration.

William K. Vanderbilt at Cannes.

CANNES, March 6.—Mr. William K. Vanderbilt of New-York has arrived here.

FACTIONAL FEELING IS LACKING

Major Hinkley Comments on the Harmony that Marks the Democratic Party in This State.

Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"The entente cordial existing between the so-called Cleveland Democrats and the so-called Hill Democrats throughout the various counties of this State is one of the best indications of the present as bearing upon the future of the Democratic Party in this State.

"This undoubtedly grew out of the loyal and energetic manner in which the Cleveland people did all that they could to aid Senator Hill in the canvass. They gave to him hearty support. The organizations in the various counties are being kept in good condition, and all the reports that I hear show that those active in party affairs are feeling very well and hopeful, and this is due to the lack of any factional feeling.

"While in Washington recently, I noted with great satisfaction the same lack of factional dissensions relative to the politics of this State. Some have supposed that it was difficult for people associated with the regular Democratic organization in this State to secure places for themselves or their friends. I do not think that any such difficulty exists.

"In reference to the Postmastership of Poughkeepsie, while I was in Washington I had the opportunity to recommend Frank Hasbrouck for that place, and he was promptly nominated. I also called at the Interior Department and spoke to some of our friends in the interest of ex-Mayor William M. Ketcham of Poughkeepsie, and the next day Secretary Hoke Smith offered him the appointment as chief of a division, and he has accepted it."

Asked as to what he considered the chances of the Democrats in the State Senatorial fight, which will take place this Fall, Mr. Hinkley said:

"It is too early to talk about that matter, but when the time comes the Republicans will find us ready."

MR. GILDER URGES PROMPT ACTION

He Appeals to Senator O'Connor in Behalf of the Tenement-House Bill.

Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman of the Tenement-House Committee, sent the following telegram yesterday to Senator Edmund O'Connor in relation to the Tenement-House bill:

In view of the fatal tenement-house fires and other calamities reported in to-day's papers, and during the past week, I respectfully urge the Legislature to be careful how it accepts the advice of interested parties to remove from the Tenement-House bill any safeguard against fire or requirements for safer and better construction. The bill should be passed quickly for the benefit of the people and without obstructive amendments.

A fire at 298 Avenue A on Tuesday morning early, in which one life was sacrificed, would have been confined to the first floor of the building had the construction been such as is provided for in the new bill.

The bill is now in the hands of the State Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities.

Art Lectures by Prof. Sprague-Smith.

One of the pleasant courses of lectures planned for the Lenten season is that to be given by Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith of Columbia College, in the Collegiate Church, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The lectures in this course have been especially selected, and are to be given for the benefit of the Working Girls' Club on the west side, which is managed by the King's Daughters of the Forty-eighth Street Collegiate Church. The first lecture will be given on the afternoon of March 7, at 3 o'clock, and will be on Millet, the famous French artist.

The subjects on succeeding Thursdays will be: "Corot," March 14; "Italian Days," March 21; "Castles in Spain," March 28; "In the Footsteps of the Norsemen," April 4.

Tickets can be procured from Mrs. Charles A. Runk of, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, or from Miss Belloni of 14 East Sixty-sixth Street. The price for the course ticket is $4, and for a single lecture $1.

Took One Drink and Was Robbed.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station have come to the conclusion that a gang of "knocker-out" men are at work in their precinct.

The latest victim to "knock-out" drops is John H. Vuhdul of 221 West Forty-sixth Street. He is about thirty-five years old. He was found unconscious on a doorstep on Twenty-sixth Street, near Broadway, on Tuesday night. He was breathing heavily when found, and could not be aroused until yesterday morning.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was fined $3 on a charge of intoxication. Then he asked the policeman who found him for his pocketbook, but was told that he had only $1.19 in change in his pockets when arrested. Vuhdul said that he had money, valuable papers, and two diamond rings when he lost consciousness. He remembers taking only one drink of liquor, and he thinks it was drugged.

GEN. DI CESNOLA WRONG

His Action Regarding Prof. Ware Arouses Much Comment.

WHAT PRESIDENT MARQUAND SAYS

Would Seek to Reinstate the Trustee, and He Is Regarded as Disapproving of the Museum Directors' Scheme.

Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola, in deciding that he would treat Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia College as persona non grata in revenge for Prof. Ware's conscientious vote to rid the Metropolitan Museum of Art of Director and Secretary Di Cesnola, made a blunder that is characteristic of the man.

Prof. Ware, who is a Fellow for Life of the museum, was a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Committees on Sculpture, Buildings, and Art Schools. He was invited to the meeting at which Di Cesnola was continued in office, and voted against his re-election. After the meeting Di Cesnola discovered that Prof. Ware was not "qualified" to act as a Trustee under the new constitution, and so informed him by letter.

To "qualify" would have cost the Professor $1,000, while in his opinion he was fully "qualified" under the old constitution. He did not attempt to bandy words with the politician of Fourth Ward methods or discuss with any one the retroactive provisions of the new constitution, but chivalrously resigned.

President Henry G. Marquand was, it is hardly necessary to say, not an accomplice of Di Cesnola in this miserable business. He had to learn, however, of Prof Ware's resignation, and of the comments on the manner it was brought about.

Mr. Marquand was quite earnest last night when he discussed with a reporter for The New-York Times the severance of Prof. Ware's relations with the Board of Trustees. While he would not talk of the critiques of The New-York Times on Gen. Di Cesnola's career, and its explanation of the tendency to incredulity among many when the provenance of Di Cesnola's antiquities was in question, he remarked:

"It is a deplorable controversy, because, to a certain extent, it affects that grand institution in whose success we have so hearty an interest. It is not due so much to the manners of the Director as to the conduct of some of the Trustees, of which I might, if I felt disposed, say something.

"As to Prof. Ware, this will be rectified, and in a proper manner, and he may be back on the Board of Trustees again. He will if it depends on me, but the affair will be so shaped that he will do as he pleases; so it will depend on him.

"Without discussing anything but the status of Prof. Ware at the time I knew of his resignation, I will say that he was notified that, in accordance with the constitution, he had not qualified. He resigned. The notification came through the wording of the constitution.

"One part says that Honorary Fellows for Life may be created at the discretion of the corporation members of the museum, and another that Trustees shall be elected from life members of the corporation.

"I submitted the question to the counsel to the museum, Joseph H. Choate, and his opinion is that the objection raised against Prof. Ware's eligibility as a Trustee is not a good one, so I am writing to this effect to the professor.

"In other words, an error has been committed, and I am seeking to rectify it as quickly as possible; but it is strange that before I have an opportunity to act fairly in the matter, a story that is inaccurate should be published in an afternoon paper. I can see no reason why Prof. Ware should not come back to the Board of Trustees and his committees."

Prof. Ware would not talk on the subject yesterday, but he has informed friends that while he was hasty and should have taken counsel when he received Di Cesnola's letter, he will not go back to the Board of Trustees because of his experiences with Di Cesnola.

Gen. Di Cesnola's action in regard to Prof. Ware and the attitude of President Marquand in repairing mischief done by the Secretary, provoked discussion and comment last night.

Mr. Marquand's dealing with the Ware affair was regarded as characteristic of the warm-hearted, generous President of the museum, and as indicating that he disapproved of Di Cesnola's scheme to get rid of an opponent. If this is the case, and Mr. Marquand avoided discussion on the part taken by the Director, Di Cesnola has sapped the only solid foundation on which he stands, and paved the way to a change of opinion in his regard by Mr. Marquand.

"Columbia College will not interfere in any way in the matter," said one who is in a position to know what President Low's intentions are. "The college cannot consider itself insulted in the treatment of Prof. Ware, although it conferred on Di Cesnola the degree of Doctor of Laws, and, should he decide not to avail himself of the opportunity to return, the college will not suffer."

Oddly enough the annual report of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was published yesterday. Di Cesnola was, however, able to expunge from the list of Trustees and committees the name of Prof Ware, so that the Committee on Sculpture appears as consisting of D. Huntington and F. W. Rhinelander, and that on Buildings of Richard M. Hunt and L. P. Di Cesnola. There is no Committee on Art Schools, of which Prof. Ware was a member.

There are a few changes in committees, due mainly to the inability of J. Pierpont Morgan to attend to the business of the Museum. James A. Garland takes his place on the Executive and Finance Committees, and Mr. Garland is added to the Committee on Casts.

A Trustee who has studied the characteristics of Di Cesnola and who considers that the chief reason for requiring him to get down and out is the condition of the Cypriots collections, said yesterday:

"Here's a fair offer for the Director. Let him make a catalogue of these collections himself and remove the stigma that their uncatalogued condition provokes. He says he found the antiquities and that he is an archaeologist. He may change his manners and become amicable and develop artistic sympathy, but he cannot remove the incredulity that obtains whenever the Cypriote collections are mentioned so long as there is no catalogue.

"Mind you, a catalogue, with proper data is necessary. None other will do. It should be a catalogue that would enable a student to gain information, and without full details as to place, manner, and method of finding with accurate dates and fortifying facts it would be useless to a student. This would make the collections valuable to archaeologists, to whom they are at present worthless, collectively. Individually the specimens have but a market value to collectors of individual antiques.

"But the General is not going to thus dig his own grave. He is wise enough to know that were he to get up a catalogue he would be at the mercy of every expert in this country and in Europe who could afford the time to visit the Museum and compare the catalogue with the objects."

Di Cesnola's aptitude in a "deal" cannot be better illustrated than by quoting from a letter which he wrote from Larnaca, Cyprus, in the Fall of 1873:

"My new discoveries of a treasure beneath a temple at Curium surpass Schliemann's finding at Troy, both in quantity and quality. I am trying to get our museum (the Metropolitan Museum of Art) to secure everything I possess for the institution, and I will give the Trustees ten years' time for the payment of everything, including the money due me for the first collection and the second, lately arrived in New-York.

"If they do not accept such advantageous offer, the fault will not be mine, and everything will go to Europe for a public sale."

One explanation of the failure to catalogue the Cypriote collections is the following:

"We expect from an exact explorer, first, a proper description of the topography of the scenes of his locomotions, and, if possible, exact plans and maps. * * *

"Cesnola's Cyprian record is one of great energy, unbounded vigor and determination, and unscrupulous devotion to one clearly-defined object. It is a pity that this object was mere money making, that the island (Cyprus) was ransacked for articles having a money value, and that in the search the ancient buildings in which they were found were disregarded, and even injured, and always covered up with the earth which was thrown upon them as the diggers went on; that no care or thought was taken to note the place or form of discovery; that no record was made of the objects which were found in the same tombs, or temenos, the American Consul, merchant of antiquities, as ignorant as he was energetic, failing to see that an exact knowledge of the provenance of his finds would double or treble their collective value."

A CHURCH QUARREL ENDED BY DEATH

Dr. Smith, Whose Church Warred with Him, Dies in Havana.

PATERSON, N. J., March 6.—The Rev. Dr. Sebastian B. Smith, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Paterson, died last Saturday at Havana. The United States Consul at Havana telegraphed to Paterson to-day that Dr. Smith had died in the Havana Hospital, and that he had taken charge of the priest's effects.

Dr. Smith took a trip South four weeks ago, hoping to recuperate his shattered health. His weak physical condition was caused chiefly by the troubles that have agitated St. Joseph's Parish for more than a year. A majority of the members of the congregation had revolted against Dr. Smith and demanded his removal, but Bishop Wigger and Mgr. Satolli, both of whom had been appealed to, sided with the rector. The troubles originated by the pastor ejecting the Catholic Club, a young men's organization, from its rooms for permitting dancing at a reception until midnight. The club brought suit against the pastor and recovered $100 damages for trespass. Then Dr. Smith quarreled with his curate, the Rev. Henry Murphy, and the latter was removed.

When Mgr. Satolli was drawn into the controversy a stormy interview took place between him and a committee of the pastor's opponents.

The Apostolic Delegate declared he had been insulted, and, while endeavoring to flee from the committee, fell in the hallway of the pastor's house.

Dr. Smith was regarded as one of the best authorities in this country on canonical law. He was the author of "Procedure in Ecclesiastical Cases," and other books regarded as high authorities. From the sale of these books and for his pleadings in ecclesiastical cases, Dr. Smith had realized not less than $100,000.

He was forty-five years old, and came to this country from Germany when a child. At the American College, in Rome, he made a special study of canonical law, and taught that subject in Seton Hall College. Dr. Smith had been pastor of St. Joseph's Church about fourteen years.

THE OGDEN GAS COMPANY

Magnates who Declare That They Have No Interest in It.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A statement appeared in The Stockholder, a financial paper of Philadelphia, this morning, asserting that E. C. Benedict of New-York, who has been one of the Chicago Gas Trust triumvirate; Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago street railway magnate, and Columbus R. Cummings, another Chicago gas manager, now on the outside, were prepared to use their influence and money to promote the newly-born Ogden Gas Company, the organization of which their civic federation is trying to have declared illegal.

Mr. Cummings said he was not interested in the new company, and would be against it on principle. He believed there had been enough gas companies put on the public for the public to pay for. He asserted for Messrs. Yerkes and Benedict that neither was interested in the Ogden company, so far as he knew.

Ex-Congressman Bundy's Welcome.

JACKSON, Ohio, March 6.—Hezekiah S. Bundy of the Tenth Congressional District will be seventy-eight years old Aug. 15. He closed his political career with the end of the present Congress, in which he was the Representative from this district.

The citizens of the entire district celebrated to-night with a banquet his return home. Among the speakers were Gov. McKinley, Gen. Keifer, George K. Nash, E. W. Poe, John W. Barger, Gen. A. L. Harris, W. D. Davis of Sidney, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. S. H. Hurst of Chillicothe, and ex-Secretary Charles Foster.

The Temptation Too Great.

Mrs. Harvest of 225 East Forty-first Street gave Gus Reiner, a tinner, a twenty-dollar bill on Tuesday to get changed, so that she could pay him 75 cents for some work. Reiner did not return with the money, but he was found late at night, at 9 Chatham Square, very much intoxicated.

He admitted taking the money, saying that the size of the bill was too great a temptation. He had $11 left.

He was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to answer on a charge of petit larceny.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Gardner, Mass., March 6.—The Winchester Box Manufacturing Company's shop, at Baldwinville, burned; loss, $20,000; well insured. The building was owned by Baker & Wilson, who used a portion of it for a grist mill and grain store.

Appleton City, Mo., March 6.—The Appleton City Roller Mills burned; loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000. There is every evidence that the building was broken into, wrecked with dynamite, and then fired.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 6.—A fire in the works of the Homer Wagon Company, at Homer, Cortland County, this morning, destroyed the blacksmith and machine shop; loss, $7,000.

Milan, Mo., March 6.—The buildings, engine house, and shafts of the Locust Valley coal mine burned; loss, $75,000, with little insurance.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 6.—The Mecca saloon, at 183 Walnut Street, owned by Gruber & Salmar, burned; loss, $20,000.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 6.—The brick high school building, with its contents, burned; loss, $20,000; insurance, $18,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:35 A. M.—1 270 Broadway; G. N. McKane's billiard room; damage, $500. To be sold

4 A. M.—943 Park Avenue; John O'Connor's tailor store and dwelling; damage, $2,500.

1:45 P. M.—403 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; M. Ganley; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—43 Canal Street; Aaron Smith; photograph gallery; damage slight.

7 P. M.—2,097 Lexington Avenue; Peter F. Manning; damage, $25.

9:30 P. M.—211 West Sixty-first Street; Samuel Cunningham; damage, $5.

BRITISH SHIP OFF FOR HONOLULU

Her Object to Protect there Interests of Citizens of the United Kingdom.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6.—Orders have been received at the Esquimault Naval Yard to forward all mails for her Majesty's ship Nymphe to Honolulu, whither she proceeded from San Diego direct to protect British interests.

It is anticipated that she will have a busy time, as the people of England do not look with favor on the long sentences to which British subjects have been convicted in connection with the recent uprising.

Over 500 signatures have already been affixed to petitions here, asking the Governor General to remit the sentence of three years passed upon John Simpson by Justice Creas for contempt of court.

When baby was sick we gave her **Castoria.**
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Sozodont.

An article that is at once a teeth preserver and breath purifier, and so pleasant and convenient to use, its exceeding popularity does not surprise any one. Time has fully established the fact that SOZODONT possesses these excellent qualities in an eminent degree. It has legitimately acquired the right to a position upon every toilet table.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Neglect your hair and you will lose it. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

A.—Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles, just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau St., between Ann and Beekman.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

CALLENDER — SCHWARZWAELDER. — On Wednesday, March 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, 59 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, by the Rev. David Gregg, Millicent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Schwarzwaelder, to James H. Callender.

BARTOW—TYLER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. D. Cooper, D. D., Helen Louise Tyler to Alexander McKim Bartow.

DIED.

BISHOP.—Passed into eternal life on Tuesday, March 5, 1895, Anna L. Bishop, wife of William P. Bishop, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Granbery, 29 West 53d St., Thursday, March 7, at 5 P. M. Interment at Greenwood March 8.

HARRISON.—At Newark, N. J., March 4, 1895, Joseph Duryee Harrison, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

HARTSHORNE.—On Wednesday morning, March 6, 1895, a. his residence, No. 300 Madison Av., James Mott Hartshorne, in his 58th year.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., near

VALKYRIE'S TWO CAPTAINS

Cranfield and Sycamore to Sail the New Cup Challenger.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S IDEA CAUSES MIRTH

The New Boat Still in Embryo and Likely to be So Till After the Mediterranean Yacht Races.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Feb. 27.—Americans must be wondering whether it is the Britannia, owned by the Prince of Wales; the Valkyrie III., owned by Lord Dunraven, or the Ailsa, owned by Mr. Walker, that will be seen in Autumn off the Scotland Lightship, with foresail sheet to windward, ready to start against the cup defender. Even among yachting men here the desire is that the Britannia may be there, not with any great hope that she might be successful, but simply with the desire that the presence of the Prince of Wales in New-York might lead to international friendships not dreamed of, and let the world understand that Jason's cruise in search of the Golden Fleece was nothing particular alongside Britannia being the cynosure of New-York Harbor. Sporting men, as a rule, can see nothing beyond sport, but to have the Britannia racing against your champion means a great deal more than a yacht race.

However, it is not likely that Britannia will be there, but in her place either Valkyrie or Ailsa, in both of which it will be observed how suddenly yacht designers have adopted American ideas. As far back as 1851 the schooner America's long, sharp bow was adopted here with much advantage to our yacht builders, who were busy for years lengthening bows by a dozen of feet, with bodies and sterns behind the bows that belonged to the same class Noah was familiar with.

But, even after yachts were built, the America's success bewildered designers, and it is not twenty years since it was discovered that lean bows and heavy sterns were a mistake. The American idea of shallow bodies and increase of beam has caught on here, and American designers promise to be quite outdone by our imitators. Of course, this novelty, like previous ones, will have its run, and succumb to an ignominious death. In the meantime it will be a pity to interfere with this latest surprise having its full swing.

The beam novelty promises to be either established or exploded by the meeting of Watson's Britannia and Fife's Ailsa in the Mediterranean. If beam is the correct thing, Ailsa has it; if not, Britannia has it.

In the meantime our yacht designers have wisely put off their verdict on the present rule of measurement till Autumn, and the outcry about our luffing rule has been shelved by the Yacht Racing Association declaring off. As the luffing rule stands, yachtsmen here declare, like Dundreary, that it is what "no fellah can understand," and perhaps they are right—at least it looks so by the quantity of contradictory correspondence on the subject that has flooded our yachting papers here.

What is bound to create a good deal of mirth among yachtsmen is the decision of Lord Dunraven to have two Captains instead of one aboard our new challenger, Valkyrie III. The idea has evidently been copied from the Vigilant, in which cutter Messrs. Gould had Capt. Haff to race the vessel and "a square-rigged" Captain to contradict him when opportunity arrived.

Lord Dunraven has ventured on something more dangerous. His senior officer on board Valkyrie is to be Capt. William Cranfield, who raced the previous Valkyrie at New-York, and his other senior Captain is Capt. Sycamore of Rowhedge-on-the-Colne. The River Colne is the habitat of yacht Captains and yacht crews, and no stranger has any welcome on the banks of that small stream, on which lies the town of Colchester and the villages of Brightlingsea, Wivenhoe, and Rowhedge, each containing its own yachting population, strong in the conviction that what is not known on the Colne is not worth knowing. Capt. Sycamore has a good deal of experience, and latterly has sailed Admiral Victor Montagu's forty-raters Corsair, Vendetta, and Carina, with each of which he has been successful in winning prizes.

Twin screws, even in Atlantic liners, have proved useful in maintaining speed, and, what is of more importance, are a security when one of the screws breaks down. But twin Captains aboard a racing yacht is an untried novelty, which may or may not fit into an international yacht race. The chief mate is sometimes more than one Captain can command—recalling the story of a Captain, having ordered his mate to attend to his end of the vessel, the bow, was shortly afterward informed by the mate that he had anchored his end, and the Captain might do what he liked with his own end. But it will lessen nothing of the interest of New-York, when the new Valkyrie arrives, to know that, besides other European novelties, she has two Captains in command.

Valkyrie III. is still in embryo, and will be so till news arrives from the Mediterranean to explain if there is anything in excessive beam.

The difficult question of defining "a recognized yacht club" has been curtly settled by the Yacht Racing Association by insisting that "a recognized yacht club" can only become so by being recognized by the Yacht Racing Association. A more difficult question is, When is a professional sailor not a professional sailor? The answer to this conundrum is, When he is an amateur. The definition of an amateur is not sufficiently defined, but it is expected that the Yacht Racing Association will also cut this Gordian knot.

The Yachting World has an excellent illustration of the cup—value $100 sovereigns—won by the Vigilant at the royal Cork regatta on July 24 last, and in memory of which trophy, as well as of the very warm welcome Vigilant met with at Cork from the cutter's Irish friends, Mr. Gould presented a handsome cup to the Royal Cork Yacht Club, to be raced for in the coming season.

A FINE SEA BOAT.

The Ailsa Arrives at Cannes—Will Race To-day.

CANNES, March 6.—Mr. A. B. Walker's new yacht, Ailsa, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. She is commanded by Capt. Fay, formerly commander of the Satanita, and carries a crew of thirty men, picked from the crews of the Iverna, Valkyrie, and Satanita. A representative of the United Press boarded her, in company of Capt. Carter of the Britannia.

Capt. Fay said that for twenty-four hours the Ailsa experienced a violent storm in the Bay of Biscay, during which she lost thirty-two sheets of copper from her bottom. With this exception, she had good weather. The sheets of copper were replaced at Marseilles.

The Ailsa, the Captain says, is a splendid sea boat. All hands set to work almost immediately after her arrival to get the Ailsa in readiness to race to-morrow. Capt. Carter expressed himself as pleased with the Ailsa's appearance. Her bow and quarters, he said, were the same as those of the Vigilant. He and others, however, hardly thought that she could stand a stiff breeze with all her canvas set. Nevertheless, he said, he was glad she had come, as now the Britannia would have a competitor. The Ailsa has enormous spars and is solidly finished below.

The principal race to-morrow will be for yachts of more than twenty rating. The course will be from the clubhouse, round the island of St. Honorat, to Point d'Aguille and back, ten miles, three times over. The first prize is 2,000f. and a gold medal; second, 500f. and a silver medal; third, 100f. and a bronze medal.

The Ailsa was measured to-day, but the result was not made public.

THE 34-RATER CLASS.

Five Boats are Being Built for Racing at Larchmont.

Some of the best sport for yachtsmen this year is going to be furnished by the two Larchmont classes, the thirty-four-raters and twenty-one-footers. Without the twenty-one footers last year the season would have been a very dull one. The outlook last Spring was anything but a bright one, and the Larchmont Club established the twenty-one-foot class. Eleven boats were built, and the racing was first-class. The type of boat developed though was not a healthy one, and as soon as the season was over a committee of Larchmont men was appointed to frame rules for a class of larger boats, that should be comfortable cruisers as well as fast. The thirty-four-rater was decided upon, and about a dozen yachtsmen agreed to build.

The challenge for a race for the America's Cup, however, rather upset things, and the fleet of thirty-four-raters will not be as large as was expected. One reason for this is that several of the yachtsmen who were going to have boats built wanted the Herreshoffs to design and build them, but that firm would not agree to deliver them before August. This would of course be too late for racing in the Larchmont series, and the boats will not be built.

There will, however, be fine yachts built for this class, and three yachtsmen are thinking of having a thirty-four rater, so that there may be eight in the fleet. The five are being designed by different naval architects and should furnish some rare contests.

J. E. Rothwell of Boston is having a boat built by Lawley, and she is almost ready for launching. Those who have seen her say she has a very taking model, and should be fast. At Mumm's yard at Bay Ridge, Charles Olmstead has a thirty-four rater in frame. She is for G. G. Tyson of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and will be named Volant. At New-Rochelle, "Tom" Webber, who built the Madrine and the Kittie, is building a rater for F. M. Freeman, who owned and raced the Madrine last year. "Pat" McGlehan, the well-known builder at Pamrapo, N. J., is building a rater for J. B. Smith. Her keel was laid last week. H. C. Wintringham is to design a boat for this class for J. R. Maxwell, Jr., and Howard Maxwell, the sons of J. Rogers Maxwell, the owner of the crack schooner Emerald.

The three yachtsmen who may have boats are R. Suydam Palmer, Stephen W. Roach, and C. Barnum Seeley. The Palmer and Seeley boats will be designed by W. Gardner and the Roach boat will be built at the Morgan Iron Works if these gentlemen decide to race in the thirty-four-rater class.

The twenty-one-foot class will be strengthened with boats owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, Ralph N. Ellis, and T. Hitchcock, Jr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who owned and raced the Huron last year, will have a new boat, and H. B. Seeley, who owned the Blonde and Brunette, will probably have a new one. Mr. Seeley is now in Europe, and it is thought that he will bring a twenty-one-footer, designed by Sibbick or Linton Hope, back with him.

Ramie for the Valkyrie's Sails.

It is reported that Lord Dunraven is going to have the sails for his new Valkyrie made of ramie instead of cotton duck. He thinks that he can get stronger and lighter sails by using this material, and so considerably reduce the top hamper of his yacht. Ramie is used in the "East Indies to supply fibre for fish nets and cloths," says The Century Dictionary. "In length, thickness, and woodiness the stems mostly resemble hemp. The fibre is unsurpassed in strength, is in an exceptional degree unaffected by moisture, in fineness rivals flax, and has a silky luster shared only by jute."

Hempstead Harbor Yachtsmen.

The Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club of Glen Cove has elected these officers: Commodore—Louis T. Duryea; Vice Commodore—E. R. Ladew; Purser—Isaac R. Coles; Captain—John S. Appleby; Governing Committee—D. K. Hall, A. K. Sleigh, Ward Dixon, Elwood Valentine, Stephen R. Hewitt.

Nat Herreshoff Improving.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6.—Dr. Noylan stated this afternoon that Nat Herreshoff was on the road to recovery. Mr. Herreshoff, he said, had had a slight attack of bronchial pneumonia, but it had passed off. The patient was very cheerful.

BANK CLERKS BOWLING.

National Park Bank Wins Two Games —Ties for Second Place.

The National Park Bank, Bank of Manhattan Company, and Citizens' Savings Bank teams were the contestants in their final games in the Bank Clerks' League rolled at the Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street, last night. There was a larger crowd and more interest displayed than at any other night of the tournament. The three teams competing had the same chance of either winning or tying for the second prize, with a little in favor of the Citizens' Savings Bank.

When the National Park Bank and the Bank of Manhattan Company took the alleys for the first game it was discovered that the two odd "rooters" of the latter team, the colored gentleman and his friend from Erin's Isle, were missing. The National Park Bank led throughout and won, with 79 pins to spare.

The second game caused no end of excitement, and such yelling and whistling was never heard on the Academy Alleys before. For five frames it was nip and tuck, both sides putting up a very even game, but the unexpected will always happen. The Bank of Manhattan Company, keeping up the pace they had set, defeated the Citizens' Savings Bank team by 71 pins.

The third game, between the Citizens' Savings Bank and the National Park Bank, was the most interesting of the night, as it decided third prize. The "rooters" for both sides shouted as each ball was rolled, and if a strike or spare was made the noise was deafening. The game was close, neither side gaining any advantage, and for five frames it was anybody's game. Lahm of the Citizens' Savings Bank split his finger in the sixth frame, but pluckily resumed play.

The National Park Bank carried off the honors, which places them on even terms with the American Exchange National Bank for second prize. The Citizens' Savings Bank and the Bank of Manhattan Company are a tie for third prize. The last games of the series will be rolled Friday night.

The scores:

FORST GAME.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	1	5	4	150
Major	1	5	4	140
Wylie	0	4	6	123
Terwilliger	1	4	5	135
Farries	5	3	2	192
Total	8	21	21	740

BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meserole	2	2	6	139
Fowler	3	1	6	129
Pierson	0	4	6	118
Pickard	2	3	5	140
Sturges	0	5	5	135
Total	7	15	28	661

FRAMES.

Nat. Park B.65 138 202 275 357 424 504 586 658 740
Bank of M. C.55 104 181 255 331 394 451 532 605 661

Averages—National Park Bank, 148; Bank of Manhattan Company, 132 1-5. Umpire—A. Emerson. Scorers—P. Vallender and M. Apt.

SECOND GAME.

BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sturges	3	6	1	177
Meserole	1	3	6	127
Pierson	0	4	6	118
Fowler	0	6	4	140
Pickard	2	2	6	141
Total	7	24	19	751

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Bever	2	3	5	122
Suling	0	6	4	143
Lahm	2	2	6	124
Sayler	3	5	2	169
E. Bever	3	4	4	152
Total	7	18	25	680

FRAMES.

B. of M. Co.79 143 216 288 360 448 516 594 692 751
Citizens' S. B.71 110 195 278 347 410 468 541 598 680

Averages—Bank of Manhattan Company, 150 1-5; Citizens' Savings Bank, 136. Scorers—W. P. Gardner and J. Gallagher. Umpires—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Bever	3	3	4	151
Suling	1	5	4	149
Laham	2	2	6	124
Sayler	3	5	2	179
E. Bever	1	6	3	157
Totals	10	21	19	750

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	1	4	5	147
Major	1	2	7	124
Wylie	2	5	3	156
Terwilliger	3	3	4	154
Farries	6	3	1	208
Totals	13	17	20	789

FRAMES.

Clt. S. B....91 170 243 318 392 463 544 609 693 760
Nat. P. B...66 144 221 297 372 449 531 608 697 789

Average—Citizens' Savings Bank, 150; National Park Bank, 157 4-5. Umpire—A. Emerson. Scorers—O. C. Schultze and H. A. Lockwood.

ATALANTA'S BOWLING TOURNEY.

A Two-Men Team Handicap Match Started by Club Members.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—Ernest F. Millar started off with a strike to-night in opening the Atalanta Wheelmen's two-men team handicap bowling tournament on Montgomery's alleys. Seven teams are entered in the competition for prizes, but the only ones who bowled to-night were Millar, Charles H. Budd, William V. Belknap, Robert Young, William A. Drabble, Herman Hornfeck, Edgar Halsey, and Albert Terbell. Count Olozaga, who was second in the wheelmen's league contest for The New-York Times medal, was expected to roll, but his partner, E. Allen Smith, was absent on account of illness. The handicaps were announced as follows: Olozaga and Smith, scratch; Halsey and Terbell, scratch; Millar and Budd, scratch; Belknap and Young, 90; Drabble and Hornfeck, 40; Leffingwell and Booraem, 70; Horry and Bailey, 60.

Besides the club prizes, "Harry" Montgomery gives a ball to the contestant making the highest individual average. Halsey led to-night with 212.

TEAM NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	4	6	0	203
Budd	3	4	3	164
Total	7	10	3	367

TEAM NO. 2

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Belknap	0	6	4	138
Young	0	2	8	111
Total	0	8	12	249
Plus 90 handicap				339

TEAM NO. 3.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Drabble	1	2	7	106
Hornfeck	3	5	2	180
Total	4	7	9	286
Plus 40 handicap				326

TEAM NO. 4.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Halsey	4	5	1	212
Terbell	5	3	2	193
Total	9	8	3	405

KNICKERBOCKER BOWLERS MEET

The Annual Competition for Prizes Begun at the Tennis Building.

The Knickerbocker Bowling Club met yesterday for the first time this year in the Tennis Building, in West Forty-first Street. The members of the club meet every Wednesday afternoon during Lent and compete for valuable prizes. Two of these are the Knickerbocker Bowl and the 1895 Trophy Cup. In addition to these there are small prizes given by different members for the best scores made each afternoon.

The Knickerbocker Bowl, valued at $500, is for the member making the best average score during the season. It must be won three times before it is the actual property of the winner. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence has won it twice, and has great hopes of securing it this year. Several rules are drawn up specially to govern contests for this bowl. The three most important are as follows:

Each contestant shall, during the season, bowl not less than five, nor more than ten, record scores, which must be made in contest with one or more other players, reported as soon as made to the Bowling Committee, and recorded by the Secretary of the club.

After the eighth meeting of the club the Bowling Committee will determine the eight players having the highest average scores recorded, and the eight players selected in this manner shall be paired by lot, and shall bowl in tournament at the next meeting until the winner is determined. At the last meeting of the club the winner shall bowl against the present holder, the player winning two out of three games to hold the Knickerbocker Bowl for the year.

Ladies will be given a handicap of 15 points over gentlemen.

The 1895 trophy cup is for a tournament. The cup is valued at $150. The contestants for this prize will be divided by lot into pairs, and the tournament will begin next Wednesday. Ladies are given a handicap of fifteen points. This tournament will last through the season.

The members yesterday spent the afternoon in practice. To make things interesting every lady who made a score of 75 received a bunch of flowers, and gentlemen who made a score of 100 or more received a boutonniere. The best score of the afternoon was made by Major Beach. He rolled 195. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence and Miss Grant also did well.

The patronesses of the club this year are Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mrs. J. M. Bayley, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, and Mrs. Louis Hoyt. The Managing Committee is Messrs. Bayard Clarke, Walter Rutherfurd, J. Hooker Hamersley, R. H. Gallatin, Matthew Astor Wilkes, and Dr. D. M. Cammann.

Among those present were Mrs. Granville Winthrop, Admiral Gherardi, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Graham, Walter Rutherfurd, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Dr. Pierpont, Theodore P. Cooper, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Pickford, Miss Livingston, Mrs. James M. Bayley, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, the Misses Clarke, Bayard Clarke, Alexander Bruen, Mr. Landale, Miss Allen, and Banyer Clarkson.

METROPOLITAN CHESS TOURNEY.

Teed Won the Game With Arnheim in the Brooklyn-Metropolitan Series.

The game between A. A. Arnheim and F. M. Teed, which was adjourned on Saturday in the match between the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Chess Clubs, was scored by Mr. Teed last evening. The game in full follows:

Arnheim. White.	Teed. Black.	Arnheim. White.	Teed. Black
P—K4	P—K4	Kt—B3	B—QB3
K—KB3	Kt—QB3	P—KKt4	QR—Qsq
B—Kt5	P—QR3	K—Kt2	B—KBsq
B—R4	Kt—B3	K—B2	B—K2
P—Q3	P—Q3	K—K2	QR—QKtsq
P—QB3	B—K2	QR—KBsq	B—Qsq
QKt—Q2	Castles.	Kt—Q5	QR—Kt2
P—KR3	P—QKt4	Kt—B6	BxKt
B—B2	P—Q4	RxB	B—Kt4
Q—K2	P—Q5	P—R4	KR—Qsq
PxP	KtxP	P—Kt5	QR—Q2
KtxKt	QxKt	QR—Qsq	K—Kt2
Castles	B—Kt2	KR—KBsq	R—Q3
R—Qsq	P—QB4	QR—Q2	B—Q2
R—QKtsq	QR—QBsq	R—QBsq	B—Kt5
P—QKt3	Q—Q3	K—Ksq	B—K3
Kt—B1	Kt—Q2	B—Ktsq	R—QB1
Kt—Kt3	P—Kt3	B—B3	R—K3
B—R6	KR—Ksq	B—R2	R—Kt4
P—QR4	Kt—KBsq	P—Q4	KPxP
BxKt	BxB	PxP	PxP
R—KBsq	B—QB3	RxR	BxR
R—Rsq	Q—Q2	RxP	B—K3
PxP	BxP	R—Q3	R—Kt5
Q—K3	Q—Q5	R—K3	P—QR4
Kt—K2	QxQ	K—Q2	P—KR3
PxQ	B—KR3	PxPch	
R—KB3	KR—Qsq	Resigns	
QR—Qsq	R—Q2		

The Brooklyn Club now, jointly with the Manhattan, holds the record for winning the largest number of games, 7½ out of 8, in a single match in the present league tournament. Altogether, the Brooklyn Club has now won 26 games in 4 matches, an average of 6½ per match, and it leads the City Chess Club by 4 games.

The final round in the league tournament will be played in the following order:

Thursday, March 14—Staten Island against Newark, at the Newark Chess Club.

Saturday, March 16—Manhattan against Metropolitan, at the Metropolitan Chess Club.

Saturday, March 23—Brooklyn against City, at the City Chess Club.

Athletic News at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, March 6.—The Yale Navy has been obliged to order extra new shells for practice this Spring. They will be heavier than usual, and will arrive about March 20 from the maker, Waters, of Troy. Shells for the freshmen have also been ordered.

Capt. Thorne of the Yale eleven this afternoon called the candidates for quarter back together in the gymnasium lot. They were coached by Butterworth, Thorne, and Stillman. Practice will be continued till June. There will be no regular team work this Spring.

The annual meeting of the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club to-night elected the following officers: Commodore—W. Harris, East Orange, N. J.; Vice Commodore—F. M. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn; Rear Commodore—A. D. Cochrane, New-York; Secretary and Treasurer—C. Z. Gray, New-York.

A race with Harvard will, it is hoped, be arranged late in the season.

BULLETIN RIDDLE SOLVED

League Wheelmen Decide to Consolidate It with "Good Roads."

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES REDUCED

President Willison on the Point of Resigning—A Speech by Potter Reassures Him, and He Decides to Stay In.

The adjourned meeting of the League of American Wheelmen was held yesterday at the Grand Union Hotel, with President Willison of Maryland in the chair and nineteen delegates present. The Bulletin matter was the most important topic down for discussion, and after a great deal of talk it was decided to consolidate the official organ with the "Good Roads" Magazine, under the editorship of Sterling Elliott of Boston.

Toward the close of the meeting President Willison caused a mild sensation by announcing that he felt called upon to resign his office because he didn't see how the league could, under the plan laid out, run another year without getting heavily in debt. When the delegates had pulled themselves together from the effects of this bomb, Chief Consul Potter of the Empire State Division got on his feet and gave a nicely colored word picture depicting the condition of the League four months hence. Mr. Van Nort followed Mr. Potter's example, and by this time Mr. Willison was willing to remain at the head of the organization.

If no more had been said on the subject, the circumstance would have passed into history without any fuss, but Mr. Willison had no sooner withdrawn his resignation than Vice President Perkins of Boston bobbed up and said he hoped the incident would not be published in the papers. Mr. Willison couldn't announce his approval of Mr. Perkins's suggestion quick enough, and in his haste added that if any paper did print it he would see to it that all league news in the future was kept from it.

Very soon afterward the meeting adjourned sine die, and then the President said he was sorry for his remark about keeping the news from the papers. "It was only a joke," he added.

The meeting began at 10:30 o'clock, and was not adjourned until a short time after 6. The Buleitin question was the first subject of importance brought up. President Willison was the first to speak upon the matter. He said that the special committee appointed to consider the matter had reported, after careful consideration, that it was deemed impracticable for the league to publish an organ of its own under the existing circumstances. "It is impossible," he continued, "to subscribe for any paper at what would be termed by the Post Office authorities as a nominal rate. If we have a national organ at a subscription of 25 cents, by the ruling of the Post Office authorities it must be a voluntary subscription, and not in any way to be a part of the dues of the organization. If we violate this rule, we have no official organ."

Several sugegstions from prominent editors of the cycling press were then read by the President. The editor of Sporting Life made a proposition to print the league matter and furnish a minimum of 25,000 copies at a twenty-five-cent subscription, and F. P. Prial, the editor of The Wheel, had a plan to make all of the principal cycling papers official organs. In his letter Mr. Prial said:

The cycling papers have nothing but kindly feelings toward the league. They feel that the league has done much for cycling, which has redounded to the benefit of the sport, and to their benefit. It seems to me that it would be much better for the growth of the league if every cyclist were made acquainted with its existence and with its work. This could be done if your body appointed all the principal cycling papers your official organ, and had them carry your list of officers, &c., at the head of the column. No doubt they would give you a couple of columns per week, publishing the names, &c. In this way the league doctrine would be spread, all the league arguments and league news would be printed, and cyclists would become interested in the league work. When you had a league organ, that paper went to the same persons each week, and there was no room for journalistic missionary work, since the league was not brought to the attention of any new people.

The special committee was discharged and the delegates undertook to solve the problem. It proved to be a perplexing example, and after a fruitless tussle the problem was again entrusted to a committee. This committee included Messrs. Potter, Perkins, Keenan, Dickinson, and Cossum. A two hours' conference sufficed this committee to work out an answer, and this is the result as read by Mr. Potter, who was Chairman:

Your committee appointed for the purpose of considering and recommending an action to the Committee of the Whole in the matter of the proposition submitted for supplying a publication for the league, would report that your committee has duly considered the several propositions and reached the following conclusions:

First, The proposition in behalf of Sporting Life of Philadelphia cannot, in our judgment, be accepted by the league, for the reason that it stipulates a minimum circulation of 25,000 copies each week, which must be paid for by the league, beside the payment by it of $5,000 per annum for "Good Roads." In view of the present condition of the league treasury, and the uncertainty of future membership we recommend the rejection of this proposition.

Second, The proposition submitted to President Willison by F. P. Prial of The Wheel has also been considered, and we are of the opinion that the suggestions were offered in good faith by a gentleman whose interest in league work should be highly appreciated. We believe, however, that the scheme proposed by Mr. Prial for the employment of several cycling papers in the capacity of official organs is impracticable for the reason that official communications, applications for membership, and other official matter which should be regularly carried to most if not all of our league members, would not be effectually communicated by the employment of these organs, and that the objects of the league in this respect would not therefore be attained. It would also, in the judgment of your committee, be impossible to accept this proposition without several radical changes in our by-laws, which cannot be made at this time.

3. The proposition submitted by American Cycling has been fully discussed and examined by your committee, and while some of its features are entitled to favorable consideration, it is not, in the judgment of your committee, for the best interest of the league to enter into such an agreement as the American Cycling proposes.

The brief time in which your committee has been compelled to complete its work leaves no opportunity to enter fully into a discussion of this report and the reasons which have led to our conclusions and recommendations, except in the briefest way.

4. The remaining proposition, submitted by Sterling Elliott, after deliberation, appears to be, in the judgment of your committee, the best proposition in the hands of the committee, and a motion has been adopted which has been declared to be the sense of your committee and that the National Assembly should accept the amended proposition of Mr. Elliott, whereby he agrees to supply to any number of subscribing league members a weekly paper at 25 cents each per yearly subscription up to and including the number of 35,000, and for each 5,000 above 35,000 the league shall pay 5 cents additional per member until 50 cents is reached, and that he will supply any number of subscriptions above 60,000 at the price of 50 cents each yearly subscription, subject, however, to the following modification which your committee would recommend to be included in any contract which may be entered into with Mr. Elliott for this publication, to wit: That at any time when it shall be deemed detrimental to the best interests of the league to continue the contract proposed by Mr. Elliott the National Assembly may adopt a resolution terminating such contract at the expiration of ninety days after the passage of such resolution.

It did not take a long time for the members to come to the conclusion that this argument was fair to all concerned and the report was adopted. It was afterward decided to accept a bond from Mr. Elliott to guarantee the league against a loss should the plan fail. The amount of the bond will be determined by the committee making the report.

The official organ will be called The L. A. W. Bulletin and Good Roads, and will probably make its first appearance on April 10. It will be published in Boston.

It was decided to reduce the annual dues to 75 cents and make the division 40 and 35 cents. Heretofore the dues amounted to $1, which was equally divided between the league and the division. Providing a member desires to subscribe for The Bulletin, he can do so by the payment of 25 cents in addition to his fee. This is entirely optional, however. Under the new rule of division of the dues the league will get the larger amount.

This apparent reduction in the league's revenue was what prompted President Willison to tender his resignation. He said that under this reduction in the dues the league could not get through another year with its present membership without contracting debts amounting to between $4,000 and $5,000. A membership of at least 35,000 would be necessary to pay expenses. He then said that he did not believe the State divisions were a unit on this plan, and that when he took the office concerted action was promised to him. In conclusion, he said he did not believe he could make a success of the league during the present year and desired to have somebody who could take his place.

At this point Mr. Potter jumped into the breach and told his story of the future. It was a pleasant yarn, and, backed up by Mr. Van Nort, it made everybody feel that the league will not be small potatoes any longer. Mr. Potter predicted that the membership would grow to at least 40,000 within the next eight months.

Among those present as delegates were Sterling Elliott, J. "Fred" Adams, Abbott Bassett, and C. W. Fourdinier of Massachusetts; N. M. Brewster, J. J. Van Nort, C. A. Dimon, and T. J. Kernan of Pennsylvania; I. B. Potter, C. F. Cossum, R. G. Betts, W. S. Bull, and T. W. Nearey of New-York; Robert Gentle, "Fred" Kerr, and J. W. Dickinson of New-Jersey; George L. Cook and Leo Kaufman of Rhode Island.

During the discussion on President Willams's intended withdrawal and the probable debts of the league, Sterling Elliott said he would stop all expenses incidental to publishing "Good Roads" that very night—his salary, office rent, stenographer's salary, &c.—so that some money would be saved to wipe out that prospective debt.

Secretary Bassett created considerable amusement by reading a letter from the Secretary of the Equal Rights Council of the District of Columbia. It was dated Washington, Feb. 18, and was as follows:

Wheelmen in Convention Assembled: At a delegates' meeting of the local order of the National Equal Rights Councils of the District of Columbia, on the above date, it was agreed upon to petition your much-respected body in behalf of equal rights and justice, as follows: First—Do the members of the league believe in the "Fatherhood of God" and the "brotherhood of man?" Second—Do they believe in the prevalence of the law and order of equal rights to all and partisan favors to none? Third—Are they patriotic, loyal indorsers of the Constitution of the United States, especially to the first section of Article I.? Of course, we believe that every delegate assembled in your convention will agree upon these questions; therefore, we say that the most sane and unprejudiced factor of your minds may prevail in your deliberations with reference to discriminating between two nations that must unite in peace or fall divided in discord and affliction eventually. Gentlemen, and if I mistake not, ladies, also, won't you agree with our 'E. R. Councils, "that, before you pass laws against us in your subordinate congresses, you should wait until your superior congress gives you the statute of authority? And won't you agree that life is too short and time too precious for people living in this advanced age to be contending for race superiority? Why, in fifty years to come, you may all be in Heaven—that depends—and, if so, you will find it there, as here, everywhere you go—black face and shiny eyes by your side, with a smile and warm heart. May God bless you and teach you that we (the negro) love you, and that it is hard to keep a lover apart from his affianced.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Per, W. C. PAYNE, Secretary.

There were the usual number of rumors going the rounds before and after the meeting; two of them were as follows:

A. G. Batchelder will fill F. P. Prial's handicapping shoes, having received the recommendation of Chief Consul Potter.

A. G. Powell of Philadelphia will be official handicapper for the Pennsylvania district.

It was announced by the President that the published of The Bulletin last year had paid to the Post Office authorities $2,288 in third-class postage charges, pending the establishment of a second-class rate for the organ. The publisher desired to secure the refunding of this money, and the delegates decided to lend the league's support to the movement.

President Willison also announced the selection of Chairmen for the standing committees as follows: Highways—Isaac B. Potter of New-York; Rules and Regulations—Howard E. Raymond of Chicago; Transportation—William M. Brewster of St. Louis.

Liberty Wheelmen's Show To-Night.

All arrangement for the vaudeville performance and reception of the Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County, at Avon Hall, 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening have been completed. The talent which will appear has had the necessary rehearsing, and everything will be run off smoothly. The Reception Committee consists of Harry Baron, C. P. Shepard, Adam Geyer, N. W. Winham, R. F. Mullins, Jr., and H. J. Rippel, Chairman. After the performance, the Floor Committee—Michael Eff, R. W. Morrison, "Sam" Warsawer, Charles T. Earl, and Frank W. Sutton, Chairman—will look after the comfort of the dancers. A programme has been issued and will prove interesting reading, giving a record of the racing men of the club, besides the club's history, showing its humble beginning. This programme can well be preserved as a guide book, as it contains a list of wheelmen's headquarters in every town of prominence on Long Island visited by touring cyclists.

Trespassing on the Cycle Path.

Cyclists in Brooklyn are protesting against the intrusion on the new Coney Island wheeling path of race horses and road teams. The path is badly cut up by wagon tracks and hoof prints, and, apparently, no attempt is made to keep trespassers off. Only wheelmen have a right to the path, and unless it is strictly confined to their use it will probably not be in even fair condition before the formal opening on June 15.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Long Island Cycle Trade Association has appointed the following committees: Printing Committee—Messrs. Tate, Bates, and Myers. Dinner Committee—Messrs. Myers, Peoples, and Effingham. Committee on Rights and Privileges—Messrs. Coningsby, Benedict, and Wallace. Investigation Committee—Messrs. A. Schwalbach, Dunham, and Bates. Auditing Committee—Messrs. Tate, Wilson, and Shannon. Membership Committee—Messrs. Barton, Myers, and Wilkins. Meeting Room Committee—Messrs. Whittaker, Kirschner, and Dorlon. Badge Committee—Messrs. Peoples, Shannon, and Wilkins. Members—Messrs. Coningsby, Barton, and Ladd.

—Nominations for office in the South Brooklyn Wheelmen have been made as follows: President—F. N. Bruner, L. Harrison, and "Lin" Shanks; Vice President—R. L. Smith and C. H. Denison; Recording Secretary—H. Lohman; Treasurer—J. Scott; Financial Secretary—D. D. F. Louderback; Captain—Asa Raymond and R. L. Smith; First Lieutenant—A. E. Eckerson, J. J. Brady, and John Turner; Second Lieutenant—Jay J. Villers, Jr., and E. P. Liesgang.

—Chief Consul Gentle of the New-Jersey Division has received a letter from the President of the Denver Wheelmen, stating that it will be impossible for his party of 150 to attend the league meet at Asbury Park in July. The Colorado State meet takes place on July 4, 5, and 6, and this is the barrier.

—The Committee of Arrangements will make further plans for the cycle parade on June 15 over the new Coney Island path, at a meeting to be held in Room 30 of The Eagle Building, Brooklyn, on the evening of March 11.

—The combination road book, containing maps of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and detailed information on matters of particular interest to cyclists, will be ready for distribution on the 15th inst.

—Louis A. Callahan, the well-known road rider, has signed a contract with E. C. Stearns & Co., and will ride the Stearns during the coming season.

—The Good Roads race meet will not be held at Asbury Park, but probably at Manhattan Field.

DON'T WANT A TROTTING BOARD.

Harness Racing Men Oppose the Proposed Amendment to Gray Bill.

The opposition to the proposed amendment to the Gray Racing bill, by which a State Trotting Board will have the power to grant licenses to driving parks, seems to be increasing. When Andrew Miller, President of the Driving Club of New-York, attended the meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel last week and signed the application for a charter creating this board, it was suppos

MANY IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED

Highway and City Bills Before the New-Jersey House—Bill to Abolish the Board of Arbitration Recommitted.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The House this morning passed the bill providing for the election of four Freeholders in Morristown. Among the other bills passed were the following:

Prohibiting the erection of barbed-wire fences along public highways; providing that Common Councils of cities may consolidate offices and fix salaries for officials; changing time of holding township elections in Camden, Mercer, and Passaic Counties from the second Tuesday in April to the second Tuesday in March; providing for the issue of temporary bonds in anticipation of the renewal of maturing bonds in second-class cities.

The majority report, which was adverse to Drake's State Water bill, was adopted by a vote of 34 to 15.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to report upon the feasibility of drafting a bill on the subject of borough and township governments which may satisfy existing conditions in different parts of the State, and at the same time prevent the confusion which is likely to arise from the passage of bills that conflict in their provisions.

The Committee on Railroads and Canals reported adversely the Equal Taxation bill. Mr. Fleming submitted a minority report in favor of the measure. Mr. Olcott asked the House to sustain the majority report, saying that the committee was of the opinion that the railroads paid their full share of taxes. The majority report was adopted, 32 to 21.

The House passed the bill making a married woman living with her husband equally liable with him for goods, wares, and merchandise supplied for the use of the family.

The bill abolishing the State Board of Arbitration came up on final passage, and was recommitted.

The following bills were passed by the Senate:

Requiring foreign corporations to designate a person upon whom legal processes may be served in this State; requiring the permission of owners to take oysters from staked-out beds under penalty of $500 fine or imprisonment for two years, or both; providing that prosecutors' salaries in second-class counties shall be $1,500 per year; authorizing the township of West Orange to elect a Police Justice by popular vote; authorizing the City of Newark to spend $100,000 for primary and grammar schools; authorizing Jersey City to spend $250,000 for public school buildings; appropriating $8,500 to repair the Monmouth Battle Monument.

Bills were introduced in the Senate as follows:

By Mr. Voorhees—Authorizing towns, villages, boroughs, &c., to become incorporated; intended principally to validate governments of towns, &c., incorporated under the Short law, which law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court this week.

By Mr. Rogers—Providing that city Boards of Excise shall be subject to the provision of the Tavern act of 1846, which requires applicants to obtain the signatures of twelve Freeholders favoring the granting of the application.

By Mr. Voorhees, for President Stokes—Appropriating all riparian lands of the State, together with their revenues hereafter received, to the school fund, and declaring that to be the property of said fund. All receipts from the same are to be paid over to the Treasurer of the School Fund, to be invested under the direction of the Trustees or used as may be directed by law for the support of the free public schools, and purposes connected therewith. Expenses and salaries of the Riparian Commission are to be paid from this fund.

In the House to-night bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Gruber—Providing that under the law taxing railroad corporations, one-half of 1 per cent. shall be paid to the State, and the balance to the respective taxing districts through which the railroad shall run.

By Mr. King (by request)—Amending the Road act by providing that roads shall not be built in front of property of abutting owners unless a majority of such shall petition therefor.

By Mr. Lower—Legislating out of office all County Physicians and creating the office of County Medical Examiner, to be elected by the Boards of Freeholders.

By Mr. Wilbur—To prevent banking companies from doing an insurance business unless incorporated under the insurance laws.

Situations Wanted—Females.

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CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find places for her chambermaid and laundress. Call, on Friday morning, between 10 and 12, at 21 East 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant girl, speaks French and English, as first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. 159 West 27th St.; machine store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. Call, Thursday, at 419 West 48th St.; ring twice. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; first-class chambermaid and laundress; good city reference; American family preferred. 1,702 2d Av., near 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young American girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 227 East 28th St., Crane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid, nursemaid; five years' city references from last employer. M. H., box 388 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; well recommended; no cards. 153 East 31st St., McGerry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Competent and reliable; or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Novn Scotia Protestant girl; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; private family; Protestant; first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Savuage, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid; assist with waiting or sewing; first-class reference. 1,099 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in city or country. 205 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with children; will do plain sewing; city reference. 722 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid. 24 West 40th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an English girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' city reference. Clarke, 213 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference; willing and obliging. 765 8th Av. H. Donohue.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable woman in private family; best city reference. B. C., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Danish girl to do chamberwork and help in laundry; private family; city references. M. W., 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish woman as chambermaid and to do sewing; best reference. 632 2d Av., near 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A good plain sewer; willing and obliging; city references. 70 Amsterdam Av., Callaghan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good reference. 135 West 33d St., tailor's store.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing; good city reference. J., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and assist with washing; good city references. S. G., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; city reference. 304 East 32d St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a highly respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; long and satisfactory reference. Call, Thursday, at 721 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent; do plain washing; city preferred; four years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Perry's bell; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; good reference; wages, $20. 317 East 24th St., care of Mrs. Bhar.

COOK.—By a good cook; will assist with washing if required; makes good bread, pastry, and desserts; last employer can be seen. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 38 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By an experienced person as cook; willing to do plain washing; excellent cook and baker; best city reference. M. H., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches; city or country; best personal reference. Call, two days, at 219 West 32d St., rear house.

COOK.—By New-England woman as competent cook; will assist with washing; best reference; city or country. M. H., 150 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and to ASSIST with Waiting.—By two reliable persons; thoroughly understand their business; in private family; city reference. B., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-experienced cook and caterer in all kinds of cooking; equal to a man; best city reference. A. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; no objection to small boarding house; capable of all kinds of baking, desserts. Can be seen at present employer's, 149 West 48th St.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch young woman as cook; do washing of small family; city or country; best city reference. 205 West 10th St., top bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; middle-aged woman; will do coarse washing; good baker; best city reference from present employer. 88 East 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as good cook and laundress in private family; willing and obliging; well recommended by last employer. 412 West 29th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; a good baker; good reference. 513 West 59th St., two flights up.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; economical; small private family; city references. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands soups, entrées, game, desserts; in small family; city or country. Care of Mrs. Mohnahan, 161 West 15th St.

COOK.—By competent German cook; middle-aged; five years' same reference; in a small private family. 42 Amsterdam Av., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands English and French cooking; best city reference from last place. D. B., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; first-class cook; in private family; best city references. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands soups, entrees, and desserts; excellent baker. E. A. F., Box 118 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook in private family; wages, $20; best city reference. 209 East 40th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in small private family; good cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. J. L., 249 West 46th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business; best city reference from her last place. M., 422 West 46th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; daily or weekly; best city reference; city or country. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with laundry; best references; city or country. 355 West 47th St., Cox's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. M., 486 8th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good references; city or country. 550 East 136th St., Nolan's bell.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. M. L., care M. Derouet, 362 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook to go out by the day. W. C., 14 Amsterdam Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day, week, or month as cook; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 235 East 35th St., Owen's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman; two days in the week to work; good laundress and housecleaner. E. W., 257 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by day, or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Hulk, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker wishes a few more customers at $1.75; perfect fitter; tailors' system; best reference. Miss N., care of Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By elegant fitter; fancy waists; evening gowns a specialty; $8 up, or $2.50 per day. Miss Depew, 353 West 59th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes to make a few engagements by the day. Ladis, 78 East 115th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in boarding house, or any kind of work. 413 West 54th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman to do housework in flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework; no objection to country; god reference; no cards. 343 West 32d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By Scotchwoman to do general housework in flat. 233 West 19th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced Swedish girl as second cook or kitchenmaid; city references. 433 West 27th St.; ring Johnson's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Protestant woman in small private family; wages, $16 to $18. 440 West 58th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; speaks English and German; perfect hairdresser; seamstress; experienced traveler; to go to Europe; highest city references. Conscience, 606 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; no children; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; thoroughly understands her duties; best city references. Marechal, 143 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl as lady's maid or maid to young misses; good dressmaker; best of references. Jeanne, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; experienced packer; travel; best city reference. 637 6th Av., millinery store.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; wages, $25; best city references. 131 West 35th St. Mrs. Brown.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid; good hairdresser and sewer; would like to travel abroad if possible; good references. M. T., 100 East 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid for traveling; good references. Suzette, 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable and competent Swede; willing to travel; best of city references. Call at former employer's, 47 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; good dressmaker; best reference. Janet, 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; experienced; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city references. N. B., 354 West 56th St.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By capable maid; German; speaks French fluently; good seamstress; good packer and traveler; to go to Europe; best city references. M. G., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a very competent maid and seamstress to growing children; speaks French, German, and English; willing and obliging; highest city references. Experience, 606 6th Av.

MAID.—By a refined German-American girl as maid to lady or growing children; good seamstress; city or country; excellent reference. 227 8th Av., near 22d St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By maid, seamstress, nurse, or to do other work; experienced and trustworthy; town or country; long reference. M. B., 220 East 45th St.

MAID.—By young North German girl as maid, or maid to grown children; good seamstress; excellent references; city or country. Windle, 156 Steuben St., Jersey City.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to elderly or invalid lady, or as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city reference. K. D., 211 East 34th St.

MAID.—By experienced middle-aged woman; speaks French and English; understands her duties thoroughly; good sailor; best city references. H. M., Box 200 Times.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid for grown children; good city reference; wants to travel abroad if possible. O. D., 1 West 30th St.

MAID.—By Parisian girl, lately landed, as first-class maid; good fitter and dressmaker; good references. Laure, 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—By refined German as maid to lady or child; respectable, good home. Helene Decail, care Miss Hedmark, 345 3d Av., first floor.

MAID and COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to travel, or would go as chambermaid and seamstress. R. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a girl as maid to growing children; reference from present employer. 77 East 56th St., from 9 until 11 o'clock.

MAID.—By French person, lately landed, in private family, as maid to grown children. 244 4th Av., fourth flat; no cards.

MAID.—By a middle-aged man as butler; A1 reference. Frank, 363 7th Av., third floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class laundress by the day; best city references. Laundress, Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city rereference. M. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family or private boarding house; best city reference. L. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 152 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young Irish girl as head laundress in a private family; has thorough experience and good city personal references. A. D., 254 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very reliable middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; best city reference. E. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, with references, to-day, 9 to 10 or 2 to 3, at 58 East 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 253 West 32d St., Coley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Strictly first-class; excellent shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; best city reference. 289 East 42d St.; ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl in private family to assist with the laundrywork. A., 157 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; personal city reference. 214 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. A. F., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Fine washing to do at home; open-air drying; references. Ross, 213 West 88th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress of long experience; unexceptionable city reference. Downing, 120 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 9.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; is fully competent in every respect; can take entire charge of baby; has the best of reference. 347 East 59th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a middle-aged, faithful nurse; thoroughly competent in every respect; good seamstress; has lived only with highest families. 11 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German girl as nurse or nursery governess to children not under 3; Christian American family; good reference. 217 East 47th St., care of Mrs. Gebauer; cards.

NURSE.—By Nova Scotia girl, Protestant, as nurse in private family; thoroughly competent to take charge of infant, first-class city reference. L. M., care Mrs. Creighton, 202 Nassau Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE or MAID TO CHILDREN OVER FOUR.—By a refined North German from Hanover; teaches German; best references. C. D., care of Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; will make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 796 6th Av., third floor; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking full charge; excellent city references; willing to leave the city. C. T., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; bring up on bottle; personal city reference. M. C., 940 3d Av., near 56th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; will take entire charge; excellent city reference; last employer can be seen. B. B., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent young American woman as nurse; infant or growing children; excellent reference. M. T. L., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent with infant on bottle; best city reference given; no objection to the country. 218 8d Av.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; can take full charge of baby from birth; will assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 216 East 45th St.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; take full charge from birth; first-class personal city reference. M. C., 940 3d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse for grown children; first-class city references. Ozide, 222 West 35th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated North German; understands dressmaking; assist with light chamberwork or grown children; good references. Flannery, 110 East 41st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress or maid to young ladies; understands dressmaking; city references. T. Gussenhuber's bell. 360 West 53d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; can carve; best city and personal reference. 557 West 129th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands care of silver, salads, and wines; best city reference; wages, $20. M. C., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. E. C., Box 183 Times.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; best of city reference; city or country. 573 3d Av., between 87th and 88th Sts., bakery.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 809 East 60th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. 221 West 60th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 112 West 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; city reference. M. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—A lady wishes to procure situation for a woman whom she can thoroughly recommend as attendant on an elderly lady; is a good traveler. 32 Park Av.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties at their own residence; highest testimonials; terms moderate. Swedish Masseuse, 417 East 52d St., third floor.

A.—Manicure wishes few more select customers at her parlor or their residence. Manicure, 43 East 20th St.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish graduate at residence or home; highest references. Mrs. Gethaar, 109 West 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. J. P., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; sober, honest, and quite willing and obliging; lady and gentleman can be seen. A., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city reference. J. V., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; thoroughly experienced; middle age; understands the business in all branches; or charge of bachelors' apartments; best of city references. W. M. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city reference. A. M., 15 South 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class single man in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; fifteen years' permanent references. L. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; have lived together in city; thoroughly competent; English; age, 35; personal references. L. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Experienced; town or country; age 40; height 5 feet 11 inches; personal city references. English, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly trained; would not object to traveling; single; recently landed; age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches. G. B., 58 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; city or country; best city references. E. E., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, sober, industrious, willing; charge of parlor floor; city or country; good valet; best references. B. T., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man who can be highly recommended by present employer. 7 West 57th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede as first-class butler; is good valet; city personal reference. B., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; in a private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. W. T., 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; age 34; ten years' first-class reference. 112 East 88th St.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man as butler; A1 reference. Frank, 363 7th Av., third floor.

THE "SHORT AD." CORNER.

Liquor Sellers' Unique Ad.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

A Nantucket retailer presents his view of affairs in an advertisement in the local papers, which is frank. He says:

"To Whom It May Concern:

"Know ye that by the payment of three hundred dollars ($300) or more, and in compliance with the laws of our Commonwealth, I am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors at my store. To the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or the man who has a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say emphatically give me notice in person of such case or cases in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my place. Let mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers do likewise, and their request shall be regarded. I pay a heavy tax for the privilege of selling whisky and other liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards or minors, or to the poor or destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and put it where it will do the most good to their families. There are men of honor and men of money who can afford it, and it is with those I desire to trade. I would say to those who wish to trade with me and can afford it, come and I will treat you gentlemanly and courteously."

A Fish Story.

From The Whitney Point Reporter.

The pickerel weighing five pounds, six ounces, caught by Alfred Johnson, at Smithville Flats, Chenango County, was sent by Thomas Kelley, Esq., to his brother Supervisor, Edward Nash of Norwich. This fish has quite a record. About the 1st of September last, Eph. Loomis, while picking cranberries about the pond, lost a silver watch and a pocket piece. Upon dressing the pickerel the watch was found imbedded in its throat, running, and the time correct. The watch was a stem-winder, and the pressure on the stem when the fish swallowed food had wound it up daily. The dollar pocket piece was found in the stomach, together with accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1895.

Via Texas.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A correspondent, having noticed some of the original Georgia obituaries in this column, sends us the following from Texas:

"In him were all forgiven—
The sins that plague and vex us;
He took the road for heaven
From this old State of Texas."

The only wonder is that he found the celestial road in Texas. Our correspondent does not state that he got there, however.

Ineffectual Search for Authority.

From The Green Bag.

The following is vouched for as an actual fact: A lecturer on criminal law at one of our law schools, in tracing the history of criminal law, quoted: "Whosoever shedeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."—Genesis, ix., 6.

Not long afterward a member of the class was hunting the library diligently for a copy of "Genesis Reporta."

His Treacherous Memory.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Rivers—Mr. Banks, this is—this is—pardon me, but just at this moment your name has escaped me.

The Other Man—Waters—Dr. Waters.

Rivers—Dr. Waters. That's it. I knew your first name was Doctor, but it was the—the Watts part of it I couldn't think of, you know.

Sure Remedy.

From The New-York Weekly.

Jimson—Doctor, I am getting too stout for comfort, and I want your advice.

Doctor—Nothing reduces flesh like worry. Spend two hours a day thinking of the unpaid bill you owe me.

Social Distinction.

From Street & Smith's Good News.

Little Miss Mugg—Your father is in trade. He keeps a peanut stand.

Little Miss Freckles—Huh! What's your father?

Little Miss Mugg—He's a professional bootblack.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; thoroughly competent; highly recommended for sobriety and capacity; six years' city references from first-class families. C. S., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By experienced man and good horseman; understands the proper care of carriages, harness, and good, safe city driver; trustworthy and reliable, as references testify; no objection to the country. M. K., 355 West 45th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; single; city or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; sober and obliging; five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single, reliable man; age, 30; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; is willing and obliging; city or country; best of references. T., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every way; will be found sober and honest, and careful city driver; five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. J. L., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; over eleven years' first-class personal reference; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 623 Park Av.

COACHMAN—Single; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; strictly sober; willing and obliging; six years' first-class reference from last employer. F. T., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging; best city references, written and personal. Watson, 183 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; Protestant; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's stable; many years' reference; strictly sober; good references; country. R., 55 East 33d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man; 26; single; for general work on gentleman's place; coachman and gardener; steady, sober; good reference. 450 West 27th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Scotchman; best reference from last employer; strictly sober; obliging; country preferred. Coachman, 426 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; twelve years' best reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; good references; city or country. Jones, 219 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; best references; last employer can be seen. Magee, 167 East 35th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By young man as coachman and useful man; reference. Robert H. Marshall, 529 Main St., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—First-class; Swede; strictly temperate, honest, trustworthy; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. 243 East 23d St.

COACHMAN.—To any gentleman desiring the services of first-class single Protestant; country preferred. A., Box 102 Times.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business thoroughly; good city driver; first-class reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business in all kinds of greenhouses, plants, Crotón, dracænas, ferns, orchids, &c.; roses, carnations, violets, graperies, lawns, shrubs, fruits, vegetables, under glass and outdoor, &c.; competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. B. P. Haessig, 148 Amity St. Flushing, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a Swede on gentleman's place; understands garden, greenhouse, graperies, and roses; 18 years in last place; best of references; small family. H. J., 37 East 19th St.; seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By practical married man; no incumbrance; experienced in all branches; thoroughly understands his business; good references. John, Box 352 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By single man; excellent grower of roses, violets, carnations, &c.; also understands care and management of vegetables, fruits, lawns, &c. W., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—Single; competent to take full charge of gentleman's place; strictly temperate; best city personal references. C. H., care of Miss Voss, 215 West 18th St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; age, 30; single; fourteen years' practical experience; excellent references. A., Box 144 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By young Englishman; neat appearance and competent; willing to be useful; best references. A., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman (24) in private family; good references. W. W., 58 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—In a private family only; has city reference. Thomas, Box 362 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Swiss; speaks German, French; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. A. W. Long, 197 West 28th St.

Valets.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet or second man; understands his duties very well; willing to go anywhere; good city references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, SMART AND WILLING TO WORK, desires position in an office; will be highly recommended. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife to take care of private residence, furnished or unfurnished; twelve years' reference; see last employer. Box 27, 861 8th Av.

COOK.—By respectable colored man as cook; makes first-class bread and pastry; first-class reference; city or country; private house or hotel. 225 West 30th St.

DETECTIVE.—By reliable, faithful, and efficient worker; investigations made; highest reference. Southworth, 402 East 53d St.

DRIVER, &c.—By a young man (aged 25), on a gentleman's place; city or country; good driver, and can take good care of horse; good reference. Joseph Reiss, 254 East Houston St.

GERMAN TECHNICIAN.—Thoroughly competent in the manufacture of chemical dyes and paints; also colors and paints for lithographs, wallpaper, colored paper, print and oil colors, and the manufacture of white lead by the Lodge system; wishes to change present situation; 25 years' experience; best of references. A. Weiss, 98 Coal St., Wheeling, West Va.

HORSEMAN.—By a thorough horseman; 25 years' experience on stock farms and track; strictly temperate; best of reference. W. Bryan, 408 West 57th St.

NURSE, VALET, or COMPANION TO GENTLEMAN.—By thoroughly-competent man; speaks several languages; experienced with nervous and insane patients; would travel; four years with last party, and good references from city physicians. Wm. C., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

PORTER.—By young man, 28, as porter in private family; city reference. J. M., 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND FOOTMAN.—By young Englishman as second footman in private family; can furnish good reference from present employer; has good appearance; height, 5 feet 10 inches. H. Wharton, 660 5th Av.

YOUNG SWEDE wants situation of any kind; good city references. Victor, 155 Waverley Place.

$50 FOR POSITION AS WATCHMAN OR DETECTIVE in business place, or job similar. T. B., 1,935 3d Av.

The Trades.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING, MOVING, OR STORAGE. CHARLES ROAK, 212 WEST 59TH ST.

Help Wanted—Males.

BUTLER.—First-class; take charge of parlor floor; to take place at once; personal reference required. Call, between 9 and 12, at 24 West 75th St.

WANTED—An intelligent young law student, 23 or 24 years of age, of good address, who can approach lawyers as the representative of a large corporation, and who has several hours daily during the day outside of a lawyer's office, can find an opportunity to make the acquaintance of attorneys and receive a very fair compensation by addressing X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times.

WANTED—Indoor servant, second or third man. English, in a private family; must thoroughly understand his duties. Address, with reference from last employer, Box 1,587 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—In a mercantile office; competent stenographer and Remington typewriter. Address, stating age, reference, and salary expected, Post Office Box 2,896, New-York.

WANTED—Man and wife, for butler and cook in small family; references. Address, at once, F. R., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

250 HORSES AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT

I. H. Dahlman's

Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,

205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, & 226

East 24th St.

My last sale turned out as expected. I advertised the grandest sale and best grade of horses ever offered, and the buyers were very quickly convinced of that fact. At no sale were horses ever sold so quickly. The eagerness with which the public bought, and the sharp competition, proves that everything was as represented, as is always the case. Every sale held since my opening sale shows an increase of business, and that proves conclusively the grand success of my sales. I will have for to-day's,

THURSDAY'S

sale another choice lot, all grades, equal to those sold Monday.

The majority of my consignors will be represented.

Attention is called to my GRAND SPECIAL SALE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th, of which full particulars and catalogues will appear later on.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

Don't forget my Regular Wednesday Sales, beginning Wednesday, March 13th, when private city and other owners' high-class carriage and saddle horses and stable outfits will be offered.

My regular Wednesday's sales will be conducted by Mr. William Easton, who has successfully conducted such sales for the past twenty years. Entry books now open.

I. H. DAHLMAN.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Winter Resorts.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

NATURAL THERMAL WATERS,

Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable

PLAN FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Routes Agreed on at the Meeting of the Commission Yesterday.

MR. FITCH MADE OBJECTION

East Side Not Enough Considered, the Controller Urged—A Bill to be Introduced at Albany Without Delay.

The Rapid-Transit Commission, at a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon, finally adopted the routes and plan of construction for a system of railroad, partly underground and partly on viaduct, from the Battery to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street on the west side and to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street on the east side, and directed the counsel and Secretary to take the necessary steps to put into effect the resolutions adopted by the board covering the routes and plan of construction.

A statement which had been prepared by Commissioner Low, giving a résumé of the proceedings of the commission and the reasons which actuated the changes which had been made from time to time in the proposed routes and plan of construction, was presented, and, after a debate, during which Controller Fitch made a persistent but unsuccessful attempt to obtain a pledge from the Commissioners that they would at once proceed with the consideration of an extension of rapid transit facilities for the benefit of the residents of the east side of the town, in the neighborhoods known as Yorkville and Harlem, and in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, beyond the Harlem River, the report of Mr. Low was adopted.

All the members of the commission, including the Mayor and the Controller, were present. The Mayor was an hour late in reaching the meeting. The Controller came soon after the Mayor.

Chairman A. E. Orr presided and Lewis L. Delafield acted as Secretary. Messrs. Shepard and Boardman, counsel to the commission, and W. B. Parsons, the engineer, were present.

When the minutes of the secret meeting held Tuesday were read, it was ascertained that Commissioner Claflin had voted against certain of the amendments to the Rapid Transit act. He declined subsequently to discuss the amendments to which he had objected, because, he said, they had been adopted by the majority of the Commissioners.

Chairman Orr said that the meeting was called to consider the propositions which had been under consideration the previous day.

The Routes as Finally Settled.

The Secretary read the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, This Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners did, on the 17th day of July, 1894, adopt resolutions, of which a copy is subjoined to a resolution adopted by this board on Feb. 14, 1895; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York, and the qualified electors thereof, have, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 9, 12, and 13, Chapter 752 of the Laws of 1894, determined that rapid transit railway or railways should be constructed for and at the expense of the City of New-York; and

Whereas, This board has considered the routes, plans, and specifications previously laid out and adopted by them and by their predecessors, as mentioned in the said resolutions of 17th of July, 1894; and

Whereas, This board, after having duly made thereon inquest and investigation, has duly considered and determined that it is for the interest of the public and of the City of New-York that changes and modifications should be made in the said routes, and that the said routes should be determined and established, so that the said routes shall be the routes hereinafter particularly mentioned; and

Whereas, This board has resolved to change and modify the routes determined and established by the resolution of 14th of February, 1895, by adding after the words "Also a loop from Broadway under Mail Street, City Hall Park, Park Row, and Chambers Street, and again connecting with the Broadway line," the following: "Also a connection from said loop at a point in Park Row near Printing House Square, thence under Park Row to Broadway, and connecting with the above described line under Broadway at a point at or near Fulton Street."

Now, therefore, this board does hereby adopt the following routes for a rapid transit railway in the City of New-York, and hereby determines and establishes the said routes as follows, namely:

A route, the centre line, commencing at a point under the westerly side of Whitehall Street, distant along the same 62.5 feet north from the northerly line of South Street produced; thence by diverging lines under Whitehall Street and Battery Park and State Street, forming a loop line, the tracks converging to parallelism at a point at or near the westerly side of State Street and the southerly side of Battery Place; thence under Broadway and Union Square to Fifty-ninth Street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near Ninety-third Street; thence by viaduct along the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence by viaduct along the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; thence by viaduct along the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; thence under the Boulevard to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; thence under Eleventh Avenue to a point at or near One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Also a loop from Broadway, under Mail Street, City Hall Park, Park Row, and Chambers Street, and again connecting with the Broadway line.

Also a connection from said loop at a point in Park Row near Printing House Square; thence under Park Row to Broadway, and connecting with the above described line under Broadway at a point at or near Fulton Street.

Also a route the centre line of which shall diverge from the Broadway line at or near Fourteenth Street and run under Union Square to Fourth Avenue; thence under Fourth and Park Avenues to a point at or near Ninety-eighth Street; thence by viaduct along Fourth or Park Avenue to the Harlem River; thence turning to the right by bridge across the Harlem River, and thence to the left, until it shall coincide with the centre line of Walton Avenue, produced at or near its intersection with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and thence along the line of Walton Avenue to a point at or near One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

And it is further resolved that the said routes by these resolutions adopted shall, upon the same being consented to as provided in Section 5 of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, be, and be deemed to be, in lieu of the routes heretofore adopted as aforesaid by this board and its predecessors, and that thereupon such portion of the said routes as heretofore adopted as are not coincident with the routes by the present resolutions adopted be, and be deemed abandoned.

The General Plan of Construction.

And it is further resolved that the general plan of construction of said railway or railways, and the general mode of operation thereof, and the details as to manner of construction necessary to show the extent to which any street, avenue, or public place is to be encroached upon, and the property abutting thereon affected, be and the same hereby are determined and established by this Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, as follows, namely:

The general plan of construction of the loop under Battery Park, State and Whitehall Streets, and the loop around City Hall Park, shall require two tracks, and from the junction near Battery Place to near Vesey Street two parallel tracks, to be located one on each side of the centre of the street, and so constructed that two additional tracks can be added at some future time in case of need, all on the same level as near as may be, with suitable switches and connections between them, and from Vesey Street to Fourteenth Street, and from Fourteenth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on the west side line shall require four parallel tracks as near as may be on the same level, and from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street on the west side line shall require two parallel tracks, and so placed that two additional tracks can be added at some future time in case of need, all to be on the same level as near as may be. On the east side line from Fourteenth Street to Forty-fourth Street it shall require four parallel tracks as near as may be on the same level, and from Forty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Walton Avenue two parallel tracks, as near as may be on the same level.

The general plan of construction shall require three sidetracks on the same level under Park Row, connecting with the loop around City Hall Park, and also with the line under Broadway at or near Fulton Street, and shall require additional sidetracks at Battery Park, City Hall Park, Union Square, and at such other points as the operation of the road may demand.

The tunnels shall not be less than twelve feet in height in the clear, and shall be twelve and one-half feet in width for each track, except that at unusually narrow places, such as on Broadway between Eighteenth and Twenty-first Streets, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-third Streets, the width for each track may be reduced to any extent which shall leave the width not less than eleven feet. Viaducts shall be built with a width of twelve and one-half feet for each track, and with footwalks on the outside in addition three feet in width for each.

The tunnels and viaducts shall be so located that their centre line shall coincide as near as may be with the centre line of the street.

Pipes and Wires in Galleries.

Provision shall be made for the placing of pipes, wires, sewers, and other sub-surface structures in suitable galleries, either at the side or beneath the tracks, or both, such galleries to be so arranged as to give free access for the repairing or altering of existing structures, or for the placing of new structures, and for making connections between the same and the houses at any time without disturbing the surface of the street. Whenever galleries are placed at the sides of the tunnel they shall not, in connection with the railway, occupy a greater width between houses than seventy feet.

Whenever necessary for the proper support of the street surface, the roof of the tunnel shall be of iron or steel girders, with brick or concrete arches between, supported by suitable iron or steel columns and masonry walls, or it shall be a masonry arch.

The roof of the tunnel shall be as near the surface of the street as street conditions and grades will permit. Viaducts shall be of iron or street, and masonry, or both combined. The Harlem River shall be crossed by a double-track drawbridge not less than 24 feet in the clear above mean high-water mark, with clear spans of not less than 100 feet between the centre pier and bulkhead lines measured at right angles to the latter.

The junction of the tracks near Fourteenth Street shall be effected by dividing them under Union Square, raising one pair and depressing the other, so that trains going in opposite directions shall not cross on the same level.

All station approaches shall be as far as possible at the intersections of streets, except that on the Boulevard station approaches may be in the centre of the street.

Footways between all the tracks shall be provided the whole length of the line and refuge niches shall be built in the sidewalls at proper intervals for the convenience and protection of employes.

The general mode of operation shall be by electricity, or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnels or on the viaducts, and the motors shall be capable of moving trains at a speed of not less than forty miles per hour for long distances, exclusive of stops.

The manner of construction from South Ferry to about Thirty-fourth Street on the west side shall be by underground tunneling. The excavations below Morris Street, in the neighborhood of Canal Street, and at such other points as this commission may determine, may be made from the street surface, and all excavations on the west side line above Thirty-fourth Street and on the east side line above Fourteenth Street may be made from the street surface, provided that on Broadway, below Thirty-fourth Street, no excavation except at Canal Street shall disturb more than one-half of the street surface at one time, nor except at Canal Street shall any opening exceed 200 feet in length. No two openings shall be within less than 500 feet from each other. Every opening shall be bridged so as to provide for the street traffic.

Mr. Inman Wanted Amendments.

Commissioner Low moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, but Commissioner Inman desired to have the plans amended so that in the narrowest parts of Broadway, from Eighteenth Street to Twenty-first Street, and from Twenty-sixth Street to Thirty-third Street, the width of the tunnel should be restricted to sixty feet, instead of seventy feet. The width of the street at these points is but seventy-two feet, and to make the tunnel over sixty feet would interfere with the foundations of the large buildings on each side of the thoroughfare, Commissioner Inman said.

Commissioner Low said he was in accord with Mr. Inman, and did not believe the tunnel should be permitted to encroach on the areaway of the buildings, or interfere with their foundations, but he preferred to leave it to the discretion of the Commissioners as to the width of the tunnel in the narrow parts of Broadway.

Commissioner Steinway said the adoption of the suggestion of Mr. Inman would needlessly tie the hands of the Commissioners.

Chairman Orr thought it was a great deal to leave to the matter to the discretion of the commission, as in the original proposition, and after a desultory debate, the amendment of Commissioner Inman, to make the reduction of the tunnel under Broadway between Eighteenth and Twenty-first Streets and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-third Streets, to sixty feet compulsory, was lost. Messrs. Inman and Starin voting in favor of it.

Commissioner Inman also wanted the same restrictions placed on the width of the tunnel where pipe galleries were to be placed at the side of the tunnel, reducing the width of the tunnel with galleries from seventy to sixty feet, and, after a debate, the plan was modified so that in no place shall pipe galleries come nearer than five feet from the house line.

With this modification, the routes and plan of construction were adopted.

Commissioners to the Public.

Commissioner Low then presented the following for approval:

To the People of the City of New-York:

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, having adopted routes and a general plan of construction, deem it their duty to acquaint you with the considerations that have determined their action. In accordance with the provisions of the law under which they are acting they submitted to you in November the question as to municipal construction of a rapid transit road. Your decision was in favor of the construction of a rapid transit system for the city by a majority of nearly 90,000. In accordance with the requirements of the law, and in view of your decision in favor of a municipal system of rapid transit, the commission have modified the routes and the method of construction provisionally adopted in the following particulars:

First—They have extended the east side route from Forty-fourth Street to Mott Haven by providing for two tracks along Fourth or Park Avenue, to cross the Harlem upon a bridge to be constructed from the end of Park Avenue. This is practicable by laying the tracks partly below and partly above or by the side of the tracks of the road running into the Grand Central Depot. The rapid transit bridge across the Harlem River would lie well to the westward of the bridge used by these other roads.

Second—They have shortened the west side route by stopping it at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street instead of carrying it to the city line. The motive for this change is entirely one of economy. The estimated cost of the projected routes, as modified, for construction alone is something over $47,000,000, without regard to any land damages that it may be necessary to incur.

Third—They have provided a connection through Park Row from the tracks on lower Broadway directly to the bridge, in addition to the previous connection with the tracks running directly up Broadway.

Fourth—They have lifted the tunnel in Broadway as near the surface as possible, thus bringing the platforms eight feet nearer to the sidewalks than before. It is clear that this change will save annually an innumerable number of steps to those who use the railroad.

Fifth—They have widened the tunnel on Broadway from 44 feet to 50 feet. This has been done in the interest of safety, upon the advice of all the engineers.

Sixth—They have provided for adequate pipe galleries on each side of the railroad in Broadway, between Chambers Street and Thirty-fourth Street. This is a necessary consequence of lifting the railroad nearer the surface and of widening the tunnel. It compels the commission to reclaim for the city the space beneath the sidewalks now occupied by vaults under license from the city. The only escape from this result was either to avoid Broadway altogether, or so to build in Broadway as not to have four tracks upon the level. The commission has been unable to avoid Broadway by moving into New Elm Street, as was proposed, because New Elm Street is not yet open as a street, and is to be opened under a law the constitutionality of which has been questioned by the abutting property owners. The counsel of the commission have advised it that this situation would delay the construction of a rapid-transit road on New Elm Street for a space of time not less than two years, and perhaps as long as five years. Under these circumstances, the commission has felt that New Elm Street is out of the question. It is proper to add that many of the commission believe that Broadway, on the merits of the question, is the best street for the rapid-transit railroad, both in the interest of the traveling public and in the interest of Broadway itself. The location of the rapid-transit road in Broadway will keep that thoroughfare in the long future, as it has been in the past, the great artery of the city's traffic. Neither has the commission been able to adopt any of the devices for securing four tracks in Broadway without passing beyond the curb lines of the street. The commission believes that it is necessary to have in Broadway, as elsewhere, four tracks upon the level to justify the city in expending forty or fifty millions of dollars for a rapid-transit system. The Board of Experts, in suggesting New Elm Street as an alternative to Broadway, provided for four tracks upon the level, and this has been a feature of every plan proposed to the commission, save one, the moment wide streets have been at command.

Seventh—The commission has provided for two tracks on Broadway, between the City Hall and the Battery, to be so situated as to permit of two tracks being laid at some future time, in case of need, instead of three tracks at once and as a finality, as provisionally provided for. It has also provided for two tracks on the west side from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, upon the same conditions. The provisional plans called for four tracks immediately on the west side between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Eighth—On the Boulevard the commission has adopted the suggestion of the Board of Experts whereby the road for two and one-half miles, originally laid out as tunnel, becomes an elevated viaduct. This change is estimated to save $2,500,000 in construction, and it substitutes a long space of open-air riding for underground transit. On the other hand, it will make it impossible, as compared with the provisional routes, for vehicles to cross the Boulevard where the tracks come out of or go into tunnels, from the north side of Ninety-second Street to a point about 100 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street; from the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street to the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and from a point midway between One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. This last change, however, is fairly offset by the release of three streets closed under the provisional plans from a point between One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. By changes in the grade of the cross streets, this result can be somewhat modified. The change has been made for the purpose of saving $2,500,000 in construction, thus enabling the road to be carried so much further to the north.

Extra Cost from Acquiring Broadway Vaults.

The changes in the method of construction on Broadway, while they secure most important advantages for the public, entail one consequence not lying upon the surface of the changes, to which the commission desires to call the attention of the public. The lifting of the road and the widening of the roadbed in Broadway, by compelling the city to reclaim the vaults, introduce into the question of cost an element of uncertainty that is likely to work disadvantageously to the interests of the city when a contract is to be made for the construction of the road. Any prudent person called upon to contemplate such an uncertainty would allow for it a sum large enough to make himself safe beyond a peradventure, thus increasing, probably unnecessarily, the cost of the enterprise. The commission, therefore, has proposed amendments to the law under which it is now acting which will permit the city to condemn the vault space and to use it for pipe galleries. In order not to be obliged still further to shorten the railroad in its approach toward the north, they have suggested that for the purpose of condemning the right of way a further sum, not to exceed $5,000,000, be placed at the service of the commission.

If the city assumes the cost of securing the vaults, the railroad will cost so much the less, and can be carried so much the further for the sum at command. As against the cost of the vaults, the city will own the pipe galleries, and can secure from them a certain income. Further than that, the pipe galleries in themselves will be of great value to the city.

Everywhere in the lower part of New-York, old and small buildings are giving place to huge modern structures. The Department of Public Works already foresees the time when its thirty-six-inch water main, that now stops at Houston Street, must be continued to the lower part of the city, if that section is to continue to receive an adequate supply of water. What is true of water is equally true of gas.

The pipe galleries afford a ready and convenient solution of this problem. Entirely apart from the question of income to be obtained from the pipe galleries, they will be of inestimable value to the city in point of convenience. Broadway property owners must contemplate a constant interference with the surface of the street for the purpose of prolonging and enlarging pipe lines, unless some permanent provision, like pipe galleries, is made in order to deal with this problem. It is clear to the commission, therefore, that the amendments to the law which it has suggested have advantages for the city and for Broadway itself.

If the rapid-transit problem below Fourteenth Street had been easy of solution, it would have been solved long ago. The commission has been guided by the single purpose to solve it in the best possible manner. The cost of the enterprise is so great under any conditions that it can be justified at all only by securing as a result of the outlay the best possible rapid-transit system.

Controller Fitch Objects.

When the reading of this document was concluded Controller Fitch offered the following as an addition to it:

The commission proposes to take up at once the extension of routes on the east side, and will not consider its work complete until the people residing east of Fourth Avenue and north of the Harlem River have at the expense of the city the same advantages as are provided on the west side.

In explanation of the offering of this addition to Commissioner Low's statement, the Controller said his objection was that the immense population living east of Fourth Avenue and the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards had not been provided with rapid-transit facilities.

"The people living on the east side," he said, "object to all the money, of which they have to pay their share, being expended for the benefit of the west side. Fully one-third of the population of this city lives on the east side. First Avenue, Avenue A, and other east-side avenues are fully built up, and I do not consider that the residents of Harlem and Yorkville are getting the benefits of rapid transit when they have to go to Fourth Avenue to take the trains. Nor is the large population of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards benefited when you land passengers at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. Your plans are not satisfactory to the residents of Yorkville and Harlem, for you do nothing for them."

Commissioner Steinway said it was the intention of the commission to extend the lines to the northern boundaries of the city as soon as it could. At present it could do nothing more because it had not the money.

Commissioner Claflin asked the Controller if it would not prove an advantage to the residents of the annexed district to be able to ride from the Battery or the City Hall rapidly to Mott Haven without change and for 5 cents. At Mott Haven all the railroads from this city converged, and in the near future the New-York and New-Haven Road would probably make its station there.

"I think," said Mr. Claflin, "that we have done a good deal toward solving the problem of rapid transit. I am in favor of extending the lines east and west, on the east side more than on the west, and also favor the extension of the proposed lines until the people in all the outlying districts are served."

"You are simply duplicating the facilities of the New-York Central Road," replied Controller Fitch. "I am entirely satisfied to vote for the routes proposed, which will greatly benefit the west side, but we east-siders demand a quid pro quo, and we feel that this subject should not be closed until the wants of the east side are also considered."

Commissioner Low asked the Controller if he proposed an additional line of road in First Avenue.

Controller Fitch said he did not propose any special line, but he wanted the wants of the east side to receive proper attention.

The Mayor asked why the line on the west side went two miles above that on the east side, when the population on the west side was as 1 to 4 in proportion to that on the east side.

Commissioner Steinway said the people on the west side had long suffered for the want of rapid transit facilities.

The Mayor said: "I don't see how we can wean the Controller from his affection for his east side constituents."

"They are entitled to my affection and gratitude," Controller Fitch said. "They sent me to Congress four times."

Commissioner Steinway said he had no objection to Mr. Fitch's amendment if the words "as soon as the money can be provided" were added.

"But will you help us to get the money? I only ask the commission to go to work at once and consider the wants of the east side," said the Controller.

The Controller insisted on a vote on his amendment, and it was lost. The Mayor declined to vote, Controller Fitch and Commissioner Inman voted in its favor, and all the other Commissioners voted against it.

The statement as submitted by Commissioner Low was then adopted.

Mr. Boardman Talks of the Next Step.

Mr. Boardman then addressed the commission. He said the next step to be taken was to make a report and submit the plans for the road to the Common Council. This report would be ready to be submitted to the commission at its next meeting. It would be necessary to obtain prompt action by the Park Commissioners and the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The counsel and engineer desired to make a record for speed and did not want to lose a moment. He suggested that the amendments to the Rapid Transit act submitted by counsel should be at once placed in the hands of Senator McMahon and Assemblyman Hamilton for introduction simultaneously in both houses by the Secretary, who should be empowered to urge a joint hearing on the amendments at an early date. It would be necessary to obtain the consent of property owners along the routes, and for this purpose a corps of competent canvassers should be organized without delay, so that where consents cannot be obtained application can be speedily made to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Boardman also desired that a committee consisting of three members of the commission should be appointed to accompany the Secretary and counsel to Albany and urge prompt action by the Legislature on the amendments to the law.

Engineer Parsons said he expected to have his plans ready to submit to the commission at its next meeting.

Resolutions were adopted empowering the counsel and Secretary to carry out the suggestions made by Mr. Boardman.

Commissioners Orr, Low, and Starin were named as the committee to go to Albany and urge prompt legislation, and to appear for the commission at the joint hearing. Commissioner Claflin was originally named as one of the committee, but he declined for the reason that he was not in accord with his colleagues on one point of the scheme which had been adopted, and he thought it wiser that the committee should be unanimous in its opinions.

A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of $5,000 for the current expenses of the commission, and an adjournment was had until next Tuesday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Broadway Theatre.—Spectacular extravaganza is to follow "Mme. Sans Gêne" at the Broadway Theatre. In April, David Henderson will bring to this theatre his American Extravaganza Company, which will present for the first time in New-York "Aladdin, Jr.," the book by J. Cheever Goodwin, and the music by W. H. Batchelor and Jesse Williams. The engagement is for four weeks, and if the production is equal to that in Chicago last June, it ought to run for a much longer period. It had a season of five months in Chicago, one in San Francisco, one in Boston, and has played long engagements in other leading cities of the country. The scenery and ballets are the most gorgeous ever seen in America; there is a consistent story, based on that of the Arabian Nights, and the performance is, in every respect, entertaining and satisfactory. The same company which presented the extravaganza originally in Chicago will be seen in the production here.

—Summer Opera for Boston.—Messrs. Abbey, Schoffel & Grau have again arranged with Manager Harry Askin for a season of Summer comic opera at the Tremont Theatre in Boston. Mr. Askin conducted a season at this house very successfully last Summer, with Marion Manola and Camille d'Arville as the prima donnas. The season this year will begin in May and continue until September, and among the operas to be presented will be "Boccaccio," "The Black Hussar," "The Beggar Student," and a new work. If the latter proves a success in Boston, Manager Askin will take it on the road for a Fall and Winter season. Mr. Askin served his apprenticeship under the late Col. John A. McCaull, and is one of the most energetic, as well as the youngest, comic opera manager in the country.

—Koster and Bial's.—The new features of the programme at Koster and Bial's next week will be the first appearance in America of M. and Mme. Gidon-Lynne, impersonators of Parisian Boulevard types, from les Ambassadeurs, Paris, and the first exhibition of a new Living Picture, called "The suwanee River." Cinquevalli will begin the last week of his engagement, exhibiting some new feats of juggling, and the Electric Quartet, the Frank Family, Hurley and Wilton, the Roscow Brothers, and Cissie Loftus will remain attractive features of the vaudeville bill.

—Bigelow's New Make-Up.—Charles A. Bigelow, as the Spanish Governor in "Little Christopher," at the Garden Theatre, now makes up with wonderful fidelity as Mayor Strong. In the bustling Midway Plaisance scene of the burlesque are representations of Senator Hill, Chauncey M. Depew, and other local celebrities. "Little Christopher" is booked for the entire season at the Garden, and since the advent of Bessie Bonehill in the cast there has been no doubt of the prosperity of the burlesque to the end of its assigned run.

—Lo, The Poor Actor.—Edward K. Mawson, leading man of "The Cotton King" company, took the poor debtor's oath in Fall River, Mass., Tuesday, and then secured the dismissal of the suit brought against him by Edith R. Meek. Mawson's attorney had some trouble in his efforts to prove Mawson to be a "poor man" under the law, and only succeeded after the actor had assigned his interest in certain theatrical property in Pittsburg, Penn.

—Anna O'Keefe to Wed.—It is stated on the best of theatrical authority that Anna O'Keefe, the dashing British officer of the "Rob Roy" company, is soon to become a bride, and retire permanently from the stage. The prospective bridegroom is said to be a business man in Wall Street, and the ceremony is to be performed at the close of the Boston season of the "Rob Roy" company, which will be about May 1.

—Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Opera.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt gave a theatre party to a number of friends at the Bijou Theatre last night, and enjoyed the singing of Camille d'Arville in "Madeleine." Mrs. Vanderbilt has always been an admirer of Miss d'Arville, and she and her friends were among the first to start the applause which was so lavishly bestowed on the work of the prima donna.

—The Sanderson Benefit.—The annual benefit performance for H. S. Sanderson, manager of Tony Pastor's Theatre, will be given in that house Thursday, March 14. Weber and Fields and their company, and the Russell Brothers' company are among the leading organizations that have already volunteered for the occasion.

—American Theatre.—"The Passing Show" will follow "Shenandoah" at the American Theatre next Monday night, and will be presented for a run of three weeks. Bronson Howard's war play is attracting large audiences to the American this week.

Whisky Trust Meeting Postponed.

The meeting of the Whisky Trust Committee on Reorganization, announced for yesterday, did not take place, owing to the absence in Boston of John R. Waterbury and the death of James M. Hartshorne.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton is at the Murray Hill.

—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, is at the Victoria.

—Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago and Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis are at the Holland.

—N. J. Knagenhjelm, Secretary of the Swedish Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon.

—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell and Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—Sir William C. Van Horne of Montreal and the Hon. Charles Stanhope of London are at the Brunswick.

—Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota and Representative Josiah Patterson of Tennessee are at the Fifth Avenue.

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Is one of the most satisfactory wash fabrics for Gowns that have ever been brought out. It is substantial enough to be durable, thin enough to make a comfortable dress for a hot July day, and withal sufficiently dressy to make a suitable gown for nice afternoon occasions during the Summer. We show it in plain white and colors, printed with a large variety of novel Frenchy designs, some of the color combinations being wonderfully pleasing. Price 35c. per yard.

Our department for wash dress fabrics is now replete with large assortments of all the most desirable materials.

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CONFERENCE OF COAL CARRIERS

Representatives of Many Railroads Meet and Discuss the Output, Miners' Wages, and Other Matters.

A meeting of bituminous coal producers and carriers was held yesterday in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, in Liberty Street. J. M. Ferris, who is General Manager of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway, presided, and N. D. Smith was Secretary.

The following representatives of the various companies were present: Pennsylvania Railroad, James McCrea, Vice President; Baltimore and Ohio, Orland Smith, Vice President, C. S. Wight and E. T. Afflick; Hocking Valley, William Ryan and W. F. Mills; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, M. D. Woodford, President, and W. R. Woodward; Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking, Col. F. J. Picard; Wheeling and Lake Erie, President Laurence, William Greenough, A. G. Blair, and W. H. Vance; Toledo, Wohlomburg Valley and Ohio, James McCrea, William Stewart, and J. M. Steinberg; Toledo and Ohio Central, J. M. Ferris and Hudson Fitch.

The conference took up the entire day, and will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

The question as to the output of bituminous coal was discussed, but no agreement was reached. The question of the miners' wages was also discussed. Chairman Ferris said: "No definite conclusion has been reached. We have, however, made considerable progress, and expect to arrive at a conclusion to-morrow. We do not want to excite false hopes among the miners by saying anything prematurely, and therefore will keep silent until a definite agreement has been reached."

The anthracite coal operators are also in a disturbed state over the story that trouble is brewing between the three leading anthracite coal-carrying companies—the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, and the Jersey Central. Vice President Williams of the Jersey Central is quoted as follows: "The report is not correct. There will be no war between the Jersey Central and the Reading Railroad Companies. The Reading line has simply notified us that its proportion of the through rates on coal has been advanced. This includes coal going to Philadelphia and adjacent points."

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—There were no new developments to-day with reference to the threatened coal war between the Reading Road and the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Roads, and there are not likely to be any until President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley shall come to this city from Bethlehem. A conference of Lehigh Valley officials will be held later in the week, and, while it is not known what action they will take in the matter, all indications point to their refusal to accede to the Reading's demands. The Jersey Central will probably adopt a similar policy, and in that event the threatened war will be precipitated on Monday next, when the Reading will stop bringing Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal into this market.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Madonna Exhibit.—The reception last night at the Durand-Ruel galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, where representations of the Madonna are on exhibition, was largely attended. The exhibit represents the rarest pieces of art representations of the Madonna and Child from all the public and private collections in this city, and is the first one of the kind ever given here. Among others which attracted most attention were those by Albert Dürer and Dagnan-Bouveret's "Virgin of the Rose." It is certain that the fresh air fund of the "Little Mothers'" Aid Association will be greatly benefited by the proceeds of the exhibit, the success of which is due mainly to Miss Frances Stevens. The exhibition will continue until Saturday evening. Among those present last night were Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. John C. Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mrs. Franche Huntingdon Bosworth, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Thomas Flagg, Mrs. George C. Stevens, Miss Josephine Pomeroy, Thomas Shields Clarke, Charles Stewart Smith, James S. Inglis, Alexander W. Drake, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

—Diversions of Young Society People.—The attention of young society folk was divided yesterday between the bowling of the Knickerbocker Club, at the tennis building, and the roller skating at the Berkeley Lyceum. It was predicted that the latter novelty would soon be discontinued, but there was a large crowd present last evening. Some of the young people are doing very creditable work on the rollers, and there is much competition in the figure skating. Among the women who skate well are the Misses Edith Sands, Mary Van Nest, Marian Coffin, Helen Lefferts, Ethel Stokes, and Josephine Zabriskie.

—Coming Lectures on Architecture.—M. Maurice de Mauny-Talvande, whose recent lectures in Boston attracted flattering attention and won favorable comment, will repeat this course at Sherry's during the present month. These lectures will be of pertinent interest to New-Yorkers, dealing, as they do, with the royal chateaux of France, those famous historical homes which have served as architectural models for many of the residences in this city, notably the houses of W. K. and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Jacob Astor, and C. P. Huntington.

—Social Incidents Yesterday.—A reception was held last evening at Maennerchor Hall by the Columbia Club. The Wednesday Morning Class gave a musicale in Chickering Hall. Informal receptions were given by Mrs. John Koster and Miss Koster of 486 West Twenty-third Street, Mme. Di Cesnola of 109 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Miss Josie Houser of 119 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Boys' long-trouser double-breasted suits marked down to $10.

Old news; but it wasn't more than half understood first time. Now! Do you—or don't you—want to save three, four, five, six, seven, or eight dollars on a double-breasted suit for that boy of 15, 16, or 17 years?

All at Prince street.

Short-trouser boys' half-dress (black or blue) suits marked down half. Mostly 12 to 16 years—lots of stout sizes.

Without vest $4.75.

With vest $5.75.

At all stores.

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THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Constantine Marira, thirty-two years old, a laborer, of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was killed yesterday by a stone falling on him while at work on the speedway. The body was removed to the Morrisania Police Station.

—Arthur Lodge, fifteen years old, of 340 East Thirty-ninth Street, fell and broke his left leg while roller skating at Thirty-ninth Street and Park Avenue yesterday. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

—E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, manufacturers of the Stearns bicycles, have issued a fine quality of stationery to their agents, among whom is the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company of this city.

—The Rev. J. F. O'Conor, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier's, delivered a lecture, illustrated with a hundred stereopticon views, last evening at Chickering Hall on "Heroes and Heroines of Christian Art."

—The annual meeting of the old Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 14, at 139 Second Avenue, at 4 o'clock P. M.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, and ex-Congressman Heard of Missouri arrived in this city yesterday.

NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES.

Brooklyn.

—The Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn has adopted resolutions against the replacing of a tower on the Brooklyn City Hall. George M. Olcott, Sidney V. Lowell, and William B. Tubby, representing the club, called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday and presented the resolutions. They suggested that a flat dome be erected to harmonize with the artistic lines of the building.

—John Hynes of 162 East Thirty-second Street, New-York, the motorman who ran over and injured Frank Weeks, eleven years old, of 986 Lorimer Street, on Colyer Street and Manhattan Avenue, on Tuesday night, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Justice Goetting.

—In the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Osborne, yesterday, Reinhold Bellinger recovered a verdict of $5,000 damages for the death of his seven-year-old son, Henry, who was killed June 20, 1893, by being run over by a Fifth Avenue trolley car at Baltic Street.

—A Coroner's jury in the case of Frederick Dumbleton, who was run over and killed by a trolley car in Fulton Street a week ago, exonerated the motorman and conductor, but censured the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for failing to provide proper fenders.

—The General Term of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday upholding the decision of the Special Term, which denied the injunction applied for to restrain the Nassau Electric Railroad Company from laying tracks in front of Tompkins Park.

—Ephraim D. Wood, thirty years old, of Spring Glen, Ulster County, N. Y., and Captain of the canal boat Lillie Wood, disappeared on Feb. 26 while the boat was at Pier 2, Erie Basin. His drowned body was recovered yesterday.

—A legislative bill is now being prepared which provides for the repaving of Atlantic Avenue with Belgian blocks from Grand Avenue to East New-York. The cost is fixed at $100,000 and is to be paid by the city at large.

—The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, by 19 to 5, voted in favor of recommending the approval of the Assembly District plan for the election of Aldermen in preference to the Senatorial plan.

—Postmaster Sullivan yesterday promoted Augustine H. Donohue to the office of Chief Clerk in the general delivery department, to succeed Samuel F. Davenport, who died on Monday. The salary is $1,100.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday dismissed Policeman James Kelly of the Amity Street Precinct and John Downing of the Bath Beach Precinct for being in a condition unfit for duty.

—The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has leased a cottage in Fifteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, for ten years.

Yonkers.

—The last will of D. Ogden Bradley of Dobbs Ferry, which divides his estate of $500,000 among his five children, share and share alike, was proved in Surrogate Silkman's court here yesterday. Editor M. D. Raymond of Tarrytown, who was a near friend of the testator, was appointed by the Surrogate guardian for the two minor children, and Lawyer Samuel Watson of Sing Sing special guardian.

—A reunion of Spencer's Business College gradu

Thursday
March 7-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TRIED MANY POLICEMEN

Commissioner Andrews Hears Delinquents for the First Time.

WHAT HE SAYS OF PRESENT SYSTEM

Men Offer Flimsy Excuses, and On Important Cases Should Go Before the Board, He Declares—His Comments.

Commissioner Andrews tried the delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday. This was his first trial day since he became a Commissioner.

The Commissioner gave the strictest attention to all the cases and now and then made some pointed comments upon the excuses offered by the patrolmen. After the trials, Commissioner Andrews was asked for his views on the present system of trying police cases.

"It is almost too soon to ask me that," he said. "There are, however, too many men brought up on charges every week. Many of the excuses they make are no excuses at all. They had better admit the complaints than try and clear themselves by such flimsy explanations. There seems to be some carelessness in making charges. It is no credit to a roundsman to make a large number of complaints unless they are all substantial. I do not admire the present system of trying the police cases. The smaller complaints should not be brought before the Commissioners. They should be investigated some other way and have the more serious and important cases tried by the Commissioners.

"The board should also have a counsel to prepare and prosecute important trial cases before the Commissioners. I believe that officers guilty of violations of the rules should be severely punished. I am of the opinion that various infractions of the rules which are really serious are not regarded as such.

"Policemen who do not obey orders and are guilty of breaches of discipline should be punished severely. Care must be taken, however, not to punish a man for something he has not done; but when an officer's guilt is clearly established the punishment should be such as will have the effect of compelling members of the force to perform their duty properly. When they know that they must do their duty or suffer the consequences, the number of men coming up for trial will be greatly reduced.

"The present system of trying police delinquents cannot be changed, however, except by an act of the Legislature. I am going to investigate the case of Officers Maher and Flynn, who were charged with being in a liquor store by Roundsman Murphy. An exactly opposite state of facts were sworn to by the accuser and the accused. Some one has committed perjury."

The first case called yesterday was that of Frederick J. Cregier of the East Twenty-second Street Station on two charges. Roundsman Walsh accused him of not properly patrolling his post Feb. 7. Cregier said he was hidden by a new building when the Roundsman passed.

Capt. Smith charged Cregier with refusing to arrest a drunken man on his post. Policeman Dunn was the complainant. He said he called Cregier's attention to the drunken man, and that Cregier refused to make the arrest.

Cregier claimed that he was on duty at a school at the time. Dunn said that Cregier refused to help him with the drunken man. In answer to the Commissioner's questions, Cregier said he did not see the drunken man.

"You are not supposed to shut your eyes even if you are on duty at a school," remarked the Commissioner.

Roundsman Colligan appeared against Patrolman James Rodgers of the Leonard Street squad, whom he accused of sitting on a fruit stand. Rodgers said his shoestring broke and he sat down to fix it.

"You ought to do that without sitting down," said the Commissioner.

Patrolman Richard J. Holland of the Madison Street squad was up for failing to attend a school. He was accused by Roundsman Masterson, who also charged Patrolman Maurice J. O'Connell with smoking a cigarette during his tour of patrol duty. O'Connell said he was troubled with neuralgia and lit a cubeb to get relief.

Roundsman Diamond of the Macdougal Street Station brought up Patrolman Ellis C. Frazee, who was accused of not properly relieving at 8:10 A. M. Feb. 28. The Roundsman said the officer was three blocks off post. Frazee said he had to answer roll call at 8:15 A. M., and in order to be in the station house at that time could not possibly be at his relieving point at 8:10.

"Your orders are to be at your relieving point at a fixed time, are they not?" asked Commissioner Andrews.

"Yes, Sir."

"Then your duty is to obey orders first, never mind what comes after."

The Roundsman explained that when a policeman's post was some distance from the station house he was not required to answer roll call at the stated time.

Roundsman Diamond also arraigned Patrolmen Bernard Dunn and George Jacobs for not properly relieving. They gave as excuses that they had miscalculated the time.

"These are no excuses at all," said Commissioner Andrews. "You have means of learning the time. I don't want to hear such explanations at all. You only place yourself in a worse position by making them."

Patrolmen John L. Maher and Joseph Flynn of the Charles Street Station were accused by Roundsman Murphy with being in a liquor store at 12:10 A. M. Feb. 27. Both men denied the complaint and produced several witnesses to prove that they were not in the place.

The bartender, Patrick Mullen, swore that they were not in the saloon. Roundsman Murphy swore positively that they were. He also said that the bartender made the statement that if the Roundsman made charges against the men he would swear against him.

Commissioner Andrews said: "There has been perjury committed here, and some one is going to suffer for it."

Roundsman McKirvey accused Patrolman Richard Clarkson with being absent from post and coming from the hallway leading to a liquor store. Clarkson said he went to quell a disturbance. McKirvey also accused Patrolmen David Anderson and Michael Murray of the Charles Street Station with being in a liquor store. Anderson said he found the door open and went to investigate.

Patrolman Charles Connelly of the Eldridge Street Station was accused with being absent from his post in a fruit stand. He said he went in to eat a sandwich.

"You must eat your sandwiches on the street," said Mr. Andrews. "You must understand that your place is on the street."

Patrolman John M. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station was up on two charges. Roundsman Corey accused him with being absent from post and sitting in a restaurant. He was also charged with being absent from the trial room at Headquarters on Feb. 27. His excuse for being absent from the trial room was that he overslept himself.

"Walsh," said Commissioner Andrews, "your personal appearance is not what it ought to be. You should be shaved when you come to the courtroom."

Patrolman Cornelius D. Scully of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was charged by Roundsman Petty with not properly patrolling from 4:10 until 5:35 A. M. Feb. 25.

Scully claimed that the charge was false and that the Roundsman had it "in" for him. He said that when Roundsman Petty was put in charge of his platoon he begged Capt. Martens to protect him, as he knew the Roundsman was against him. He said that several of his brother policemen had warned him to be careful of Petty, as the Roundsman was going to "do" him. Scully further claimed that the Roundsman was in a milk store at the time he said he was on his post. The proprietor of the store corroborated Scully. Scully begged the Commissioner to give his case careful consideration, as the Roundsman was opposed to him.

Patrolman Henry Hoag of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was accused by Roundsman Downes with failing to report a dead dog on his post. Hoag said he had two posts, covering four miles. He did not see the dog, he declared.

"Small dog or large dog?" asked the Commissioner.

"Fox terrier, two months old," responded Hoag.

Roundsman Walling of the East Fifty-first Street squad arraigned Patrolman William Rathler for failing to report a broken pavement on his post.

"I did not think it worth while to report it," said Rathler.

"You will find it worth while to obey orders," said Commissioner Andrews.

Roundsman Martens appeared against Patrolman William O'Brien of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was off post in a drug store.

"I went in to get toothache drops," was O'Brien's excuse.

"When you men need anything like that, it is not necessary for you to go into a place," remarked the Commissioner. "You can go to the door and get what you want."

Patrick R. McNierney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was charged by Roundsman Conway with being absent from post. The accused said he was looking for a fire in the precinct. The Roundsman said he should not have gone off post.

Roundsman Farley made a complaint against Patrolman Jeremiah P. Blake for being absent from post and in a tailor's store.

"You violated a rule of the department and must take the consequences," said Commissioner Andrews.

Patrolmen James D. Haugh and Benton E. Wells of the East Eighty-eighth Street squad were charged by Roundsman Farley with being in a liquor store at 1,618 East End Avenue. The Roundsman said he saw the two officers coming out, and when he questioned them they said they were at a club which meets in the building where the liquor store is. "Officer Wells is a member of the club," said the Roundsman. The two officers claimed they went to the place to quell a disturbance.

It was said by several witnesses that there was trouble between the members of the William Brookfield Club and the members of the Frank J. Gunner Association over the possession of a meeting room back of the saloon.

Roundsman Farley said the proprietor told him there was no trouble at all.

Roundsman Cagney of the East Eighty-eighth Street squad brought up Patrolman Emil G. Leidel, who was in a tailor's store. Leidel said he went to speak to the tailor about his uniform.

"That is no excuse," said the Commissioner.

Roundsman Cagney also made complaints against Patrolmen Christopher Hearn and Isaac Millhauser. The Roundsman said the two officers loitered together for fifteen minutes. Millhauser and Hearn claimed they were talking on police business.

"The Roundsman perjures himself when he swears we talked for fifteen minutes," said Millhauser.

"That is a severe statement for you to make," exclaimed Commissioner Andrews. The Roundsman said Millhauser was a station house lawyer.

Roundsman Bach of the High Bridge squad arraigned Patrolman John P. Maloney with failing to report street lamps not burning. The accused said he had the report made out, but forgot it.

"Brush up your memory," was Commissioner Andrews's advice.

Lena Bendiener made a serious charge against Patrolman Edward Rothschild. She was present and had her child in her arms. Lawyer Louis J. Grant appeared for Rothschild, and contended that the Police Board had no jurisdiction to try the charges. Just as he concluded his remarks, Miss Bendiener gave a cry and fell into a faint. One of the witnesses caught her child as she fell. She was assisted to a chair and remained unconscious for almost a quarter of an hour. Commissioner Andrews adjourned the trial in consequence until next Monday.

One of the most important cases on the calendar was that of Patrolman Michael J. Connell of the Oak Street Station. Connell was to have been tried on five charges. He was accused, among other things, of being absent seventeen hours, being off post in a liquor store, and not properly patrolling. The most serious complaint against him was for being under the influence of liquor and unfit for duty on Feb. 28.

Commissioner Andrews was saved the trouble of trying the case, as Connell resigned Tuesday. He went to the station house during the afternoon and gave up his shield and fire key. He said he was afraid to face the music.

A Good-Hearted Daughter-in-Law.

The daughter-in-law of Mrs. Rosa Burke, fifty-four years old, of 32 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, decided to go to bed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, but Mrs. Burke objected. The daughter-in-law's bed is of the folding variety, and as she let it down, Mrs. Burke crawled under it. The daughter-in-law is heavy, and she jumped into the bed, pressing her mother-in-law to the floor.

There was a scream, the daughter-in-law jumped out of bed, put it up, and then sent for an ambulance surgeon, who took Mrs. Burke to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

It Costs Kings County $336.

Judge Moore of the Kings County Court of Sessions discovered at the opening of court yesterday morning that Assistant District Attorney Maguire was not present.

"There seems to be no business for this court," he said. "Adjourn the court until to-morrow morning."

Mr. Maguire sauntered in two minutes later. He said he had had an important interview with a witness for the people. The adjournment cost the county $336.

City Vigilance League's New Rooms.

The new rooms of the City Vigilance League in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, will be opened to-morrow night. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt will preside, and addresses will be made by R. Fulton Cutting, Robert W. De Forest, and the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who will formally accept the rooms for the league.

THE WHIPPING POST BILL

Mr. Gerry's Measure Came Very Near Going to the Governor.

BROUGHT TO A HALT IN THE ASSEMBLY

The Name of the Birthplace of Senator Hill Changed in Spite of Protests by the Democrats.

ALBANY, March 6.—But for the opposition of Mr. Robbins (Rep., Allegany,) Commodore Gerry's Whipping Post bill (Senate, 538) would have been in the Governor's hands by this time. The bill was sent whirling through the Senate, where it came up on the order of third reading. Not a straw was placed in its path. Senator Bradley (Ind., Kings,) expressed the conviction that it was not far-reaching enough. It should be made mandatory, and the forty lashes ought to be applied every month the convict was kept incarcerated.

Senator O'Connor, (Rep., Broome,) the introducer of the bill, excised the part affecting wife beaters on the ground that its application in cases of minor assaults might lead to separation of man and wife.

Twenty-eight votes were cast for the measure. Commodore Gerry, who was in the Senate Chamber at the time, at once saw that the bill was conveyed to the House, where Mr. Ainsworth, the Republican leader, moved that it at once be placed upon its final passage.

More or less of a want of approval was heard from different parts of the House, which eventually took tangible form in the objection of Mr. Robbins, who declared that he required time to formulate a speech in opposition.

Mr. Ainsworth thereupon withdrew his motion, and the bill was placed upon the third reading calendar.

The Vagrancy bill of Mr. Howard Payson Wilds, (Rep., New-York,) which first made its appearance in the Legislature in 1890, with Senator Lispenard Stewart as its sponsor, is in the hands of the Governor, having passed the Senate this morning. It is known as Assembly Bill 426. The bill provides that whenever a person is sentenced in the City of New-York for a term not to exceed six months, for disorderly conduct, public intoxication, or vagrancy, the Superintendent of the workhouse to which the prisoner is sentenced shall ascertain from the records, within twenty-four hours after commitment, whether the prisoner has been before committed at any time within two years, how of , the length of time, and the offenses, with the name of the committing magistrate. The Commissioners of Public Charities shall keep a book, or books, in which shall be kept a record of all commitments. These books shall always be kept open for inspection. Within three days after a person is convicted, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction shall ascertain whether such person has ever been before convicted. A person who has not been convicted within two years shall be discharged at the expiration of five days from the date of his commitment; if convicted once, he shall be discharged at the expiration of twenty days; more than once, he shall be discharged at the expiration of a period equal to twice the term of his detention under the last previous commitment, but not in any event to exceed six months.

Simultaneously with his return to Albany, Senator David B. Hill had the mortification to see the Republican Senate change the name of his birthplace, Havana, Schuyler County, to Mutton Falls. The bill to effect this change was introduced by Senator Smelzer. Senator Cantor protested against its passage, because it was the birthplace of a distinguished citizen of this State, and he declared no good reason had been advanced in explanation.

Senator Smelzer observed that the reasons advanced by Mr. Cantor were sufficient for the change.

Senator Bradley's bill, providing for the election of Brooklyn Aldermen by Assembly districts and the President of the board at a general election, caused a long discussion. Senator Owens moved to recommit and said the caucus had agreed to that action. Senator Bradley objected. Senator O'Connor said the bill should go back for discussion. Senator Owens has a bill, providing for election by Senatorial districts, and he understood that the Republicans wanted that. It was agreed to lay the bill aside until next Tuesday.

Senator Smelzer's cadaver bill, which permits medical colleges to claim all bodies left unclaimed for twenty-four hours in public institutions, has passed the Senate.

During the half hour the Assembly was in session before the calendar was cleared this morning, another resolution was adopted and passed, that of Mr. Reinhard, which stated that as there were 100,000 women in New-York City whose average daily wages were 60 cents, that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to hold public meetings in New-York to look into the matter, and suggest legislation which might change the condition. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Brush introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the appointment of a committee to agree, if possible, upon a compromise price at which the buildings and grounds at St. Johnland could be purchased for a State hospital.

COL. BURT'S CONFIRMATION.

New Civil Service Rules Adopted for Municipal Appointments.

ALBANY, March 6.—The friends of civil service reform have accomplished a great victory in the appointment and confirmation by the Senate to-day of Col. Silas W. Burt as one of the State Commissioners.

Col. Burt reached Albany this afternoon, having been notified from the Executive Chamber that his nomination would be confirmed, and that there was urgent necessity for his presence here. Col. Burt took the oath of office before Secretary of State Palmer, and toward 5 o'clock went into secret session with his colleagues, Messrs. Cobb and McKinstry. The Civil Service Board was then reorganized, with Willard A. Cobb as Chairman. The amended civil service rules for the City of New-York presented by Mayor Strong were taken up. Their consideration lasted for a full hour, but finally they were adopted unanimously.

The new rules remove all initiatory action by the Police Commissioners relative to appointments, and compel the Commissioners to select from the names on the eligible list submitted by the local Civil Service Board. The new rules governing appointments contain these conditions:

Whenever a vacancy occurs in any grade of any class in Schedules B, C, D, E, and F, which in the opinion of the appointing officer the business of the city requires to be filled, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary, and state whether it shall be filled by appointment or promotion. He must also state whether it is a minor clerkship or whether any special qualifications denoted by the optional subjects are essential. The Secretary shall certify for appointment or promotion from the eligible list the three persons having the highest standing, indicating such, if any, as come under the veteran laws. If the appointing officer shall notify the Secretary of more than one vacancy, the Secretary shall certify, as the case may be, as many names of persons as there are vacancies to be filled, with the addition of two names. No requisitions for names to fill more than ten vacancies shall be made at any one time. In all cases the vacancies shall be filled at the meeting of the appointing board next after the receipt of the names certified, where the appointing power consists of more than one person, and within ten days after the receipt of the names where the appointing power is a single person.

The certificate of the Secretary shall in all cases state the percentage of the maximum obtained by each of the three persons in his examination. Within five days after making an appointment or a promotion, the appointing power shall notify the Secretary of the fact. Where eligible lists are applicable to more than one department, and names have been certified therefrom, in compliance with a requisition from the appointing power, the Secretary shall, in case no appointment therefrom is notified within ten days from the time certified, certify the same names to any other department making requisition.

All positions filled by selection based on optional or special subjects shall be especially notified in the published list of appointment, in the official registry of qualifications, and in the schemes for examination, as being special positions in respect of the qualifications. It shall be the duty of the officer or officers constituting the appointing power in the department in which a vacancy exists to make and forward to the Civil Service Board their joint or separate certificates as to the efficiency, character, and conduct, of every person in such inferior grade, who desires to become an applicant for promotion, together with such other statements bearing upon the fitness of such person or persons for promotion as the officer so certifying shall deem proper.

It is provided that the local Board of Examiners shall consist of the Secretaries of the boards, as now, and as many citizens designated by the Mayor as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary. None of the examiners can be a public officer, or be employed in any department of the Municipal Government. All applications for examination shall be filed in the office of the Secretary, and all applications and other blanks must be kept in his office and at no other place.

HOME MISSION WORK BY WOMEN

Meeting in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church—Four Conferences Represented.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the New-York, New-York East, New-Jersey, and Newark Methodist Episcopal Conferences held a union meeting in the Washington Square Church yesterday, with Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, the National President, in the chair. The consecration service in the morning was conducted by Miss Martha Van Marter.

The Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard delivered the address of welcome, and the response was made by Mrs. C. F. Garrison. She reviewed the society's work and told how it had striven to advance its object, which is to awaken interest in home missions, enlist and organize the efforts of Christian women in behalf of the neglected people of this country, secure the aid of the benevolent for its mission work, and co-operate with the other societies of the Church for the elevation and evangelization of the people.

Mrs. Garrison's address was followed by music, after which Conference Secretaries Mrs. J. I. Boswell, Mrs. C. F. Garrison, Mrs. Mary Fisk Park, and Mrs. J. Q. Maynard reported upon the progress of the work in their respective territories.

Noontide prayer was conducted by Miss Van Marter, and Mrs. Anna Kent spoke on Mexican work. After the singing of the Doxology, the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

When the afternoon session was called to order the church was crowded to the doors. Mrs. Margaret Bottome read a paper, and Miss H. W. Downing spoke on Deaconess work.

Miss Downing said that she knew of nothing so worthy of the sympathy, support, and money of Christian people as the institution known simply as "The Deaconess Movement." It meant nothing more or less than an organization of Christian women trying to save the lost and to care for the strayed sheep. She outlined the inception and progress of the movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and said: "Women of the New-York East Conference, you are to be congratulated upon having a training school on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, where workers are prepared for the Master's vineyard." She appealed for financial aid, and said that the movement was destined to play a large part in reclaiming and regenerating the world.

Miss A. E. Matthews described the immigrant work carried on at the home on State Street. The Watts de Peyster Home for Girls was made the subject of a paper by Mrs. E. F. George, who told of the many young women reclaimed or deterred from evil lives by its agency.

Miss Eva B. Smith told how much was being done in the territory of the New-Jersey Conference in the way of young people's work.

Addresses were also made by Miss Lillie B. Mendel and Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk made a short address, asking that each member should try to induce as many other women as possible to join the society.

A DIRGE FOR THE OLD BELL-RINGER

Funeral of Holloway W. Hunt in Trinity Chapel.

Holloway W. Hunt, the old negro who rang the chimes of Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, for thirty-one years, and who had attended every service there for thirty-five years, was buried in Woodlawn, near Newark, N. J., yesterday. He died in this city on Saturday.

Funeral services were conducted yesterday morning in the chapel by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, and the Rev. Dr. Ritchie. An unusual honor was paid to Mr. Hunt's memory by the ringing of a dirge on the chimes when the body reached the chapel.

The coffin was covered with flowers from the families in whose employ the dead man had been. The chuch was well filled when the services began by many of the wealthy parishioners, several of whom have known the bell-ringer since they were boys and girls.

Among those present were members of the Ward and Bailey families, in whose employ Mr. Hunt had served. There were also present many colored people.

The body was followed up the aisle from the vestibule by Archie Scott and Mrs. Scott, son-in-law and daughter of the deceased, and by many friends and relatives. Dr. Dix preceded the procession, the choir singing the hymn "O Paradise." The pall bearers were John T. Peterson, George Mack, James C. Cambridge, Peter Belt, C. W. Johnson, and Peter Dailey.

Architectural League Meeting.

The monthly meeting and dinner of the Architectural League of New-York was held last night at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. President George B. Post presided. The league indorsed the proposed constitution of the Fine Arts Federation, and appointed as delegates to the federation George L. Heins, Russell Sturgis, and Thomas Hastings.

Connelly Operated Upon.

Martin J. Connelly, Master Workman of District Assembly 75, who was in charge of the recent railroad strike in Brooklyn, has had an operation performed upon him at St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn.

Dr. George R. Fowler on Friday removed an abscess from Connelly's brain. Had it remained a short time longer it would have caused death.

DR. RAINSFORD'S LESSON

He Told Civitas Club Women What Had to be Done.

CONDITION OF THE LABORING CLASSES

The Man in Despair Ten Times as Costly as the Man Who Is Content—Millionaires Do Not Give.

The Civitas Club presented its usual brilliant aspect yesterday afternoon. The large clubrooms at 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, were filled so that they overflowed into the broad hall leading to them.

It was a representative gathering of handsome, tastefully-gowned, cultivated, and patriotic young women. The Civitas has lived up to its first intentions. It has given individual effort as well as money and study to such municipal affairs as come within its sphere, and yesterday it took one of its regular lessons in city affairs in a talk by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, this city.

It was a lesson very vigorously given, for Dr. Rainsford talked of the laboring classes, their poverty, their suffering, their ignorance, and their leaderlessness, and his words tumbled one over the other as they came in hot earnestness from his lips.

It is a subject he considers of the gravest importance, and he told the Civitas Club something of the part it could take in bettering the present conditions.

"It is the rich people, the well-to-do people, who are responsible for these conditions," he said.

"Corporations keep the ports open, and when they have any trouble with their employes they bring in foreign labor.

"I know of one corporation that, contrary to all law, contracted with and brought laborers into this country and there followed the bloodiest strike we have ever known. It was prophesied to me days before, and it came as foretold.

"I believe there is nothing so hard for the intelligent man and woman to realize as the terrible despair that overcomes so many people in this country. Just think what it means when sickness, a change of location, an abominable alteration of the tariff laws, something with which these poor people have nothing to do, causes them so much suffering!

"The shawl, the warm blankets, the comforts bought in good times, go out of the doors for a song. How can you expect social civility under these circumstances? We cannot understand it, but we have got to understand it before we can do anything to help it.

"The first step toward it is to recognize the graveness of the situation, and that is what I have come for to-day. It is easy to listen to a few words, but, my friends, that is not enough. We must fix it in our minds so that it will make a change in the lives of Mrs. A., Mrs. B., and Mrs. C., so that it will have an effect upon the way they bring up their children and the way they spend the Summer.

"I know a physician who visits in the tenement-house districts, and among 600 babies he has treated he has found 267 suffering from continuous lack of nourishing food. What do the mothers among you think of that? Those little ones begin to feel the woes of hunger before they are old enough to think. It means that they will be stunted and will not have strength to fight the battle of life. This is the result of unskilled labor.

"These are the people who hew our wood and carry our coal, the under dog, the one we never see, who is never to be found in the churches or in the schools, the man who is in danger of despair, the one who may become a worm, and a worm with a sting.

"The man in despair is ten times as costly as the man who is content.

"The unskilled laborer pays twice as much rent as the millionaire in Fifth Avenue. I have had measured tenements in Stanton Street, where I find a great deal of my work, and they cost twice as much a cubic foot as the up-town houses looking out on Central Park.

"I know a man who is worth many million dollars. I won't say $100,000,000. It might be disputed. He pays taxes on $100,000 each year. I know another man worth $3,000,000, and he pays taxes on $30,000. The poor people cannot go to New-Jersey to escape their taxes, and they cannot say that they live on an estate on Long Island. They pay 30 or 60 per cent. if they borrow money or go to a pawnshop, and they pay higher taxes for streets that are not cleaned. What have you to say to that?

"We have an excellent way in New-York, and I presume you have it here. When things get very bad, and every bush is literally filled with human vermin, we go up town and take our money with us.

"Our millionaires do not give; our poor give beyond their means—they do what we do not—help the under dog—the Jews give nobly, and the middle classes give well. But the churches, all the beautiful things of life and the best schools, are taken away, and the children of the laborer, who should be, above all things, the wards of the State, are left without education, to become a danger to the community."

To have leaders was a great need of the people now, Dr. Rainsford said, but the real work was to be done through education.

"This work among the people is the most interesting in the world," he went on. "Give up being society leaders. God knows the game is not worth the candle. For immediate work, I would advise the Civitas Club to go into the public schools, to study the text books, to understand the whole educational system. There is no excuse for you ladies if you do not understand the public schools.

"I don't believe 10 per cent. of you have ever been inside one of the schools."

Then Dr. Rainsford thought it might perhaps be a little more polite to make it 25 per cent., and then he could not restrain a desire to know accurately how many Civitas members were educationally inclined, and he called for a raising of hands.

A white-gloved hand stole up here and a dark one there, but there was only a scattering array.

"Ten per cent. was too high," said the doctor. "It was only 8."

He gave his further views as to the citizenship duties of the Civitas maids and matrons upon educational lines. There must be kindergartens at one end of the system and gymnasiums at the other, with parks and baths as auxiliaries.

There would be no drills, according to Dr. Rainsford, for he is a man of peace, and does not believe in whipping the world. Incidentally, he said, drilling was the poorest kind of physical exercise. To work for education was to go to the foundation, and going into this work one must go in to stay.

A long breath of interest was drawn at the close, and after a vote of thanks had been given there was a fusillade of approving expressions, such as:

"Elegant, wasn't it?"

"That was fine."

"You couldn't get around that."

Mrs. L. I. Emery, Miss Jennie Hinman, Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Miss Elizabeth Packard, Mrs. Alfred T. Martin, Miss Alice Lowell, Miss Marion Matson, Miss Genevieve Spier, and Miss Harriet Tefft were the hostesses of the day, assisted by Miss Maltby, the senior Director of the Civitas.

ALL SAY LAWS WERE VIOLATED

But Nobody Admits Blame for the Fall of the Tenement Houses in Orchard Street.

That the building laws were violated in the construction of the Orchard Street tenement houses which collapsed last week Superintendent Brady of the Building Department admits, but he declared yesterday that he was in no wise responsible for permitting the violators of the laws to evade them. He refused to let the plans and specifications filed with the Building Department be seen because, he said, they were part of the evidence he has collected to present to the Coroner.

The collapsed buildings, which were owned by William T. Lennon, were to be five stories in height, with basements. There was no fire-proof floor between the basement and the first floor, as is required by law, and there were no brick arches under the iron beams which supported the first floor. Neither were the staircases made fire-proof.

Contractor John Gleave, who was arrested when the buildings fell and is now out on bail, declared yesterday that the buildings were all right.

"I've got nothing to do with the material," he said. "I'd build a house of paper if the contract called for it."

Assistant Superintendent Vreeland of the Building Department said his suspicions were never aroused as to the instability of the flats. He thought they were all right. He said builders could make radical departures from the plans filed with the Building Bureau without violating any law, and no complaints were ever made until actual violations of the law were committed.

Contractor Edward Kilpatrick declared yesterday that bribery was at the root of all evils in the Building Department.

"Buildings are erected and approved every day in this city," he said, "that are built of material vastly inferior even to Buddensiek's mud houses. Infractions of the law are not the exception, but the rule. The Building, Police, and Fire Departments dovetail most completely, to the end that each shall get a whack at a chance for blackmail from owners, builders, and contractors. The spirit of the law is violated constantly, and somebody is getting well paid for it. Politics is at the root of it all. Inspectors are appointed only when they are in favor with politicians. A pull is necessary for an appointment. Superintendent Brady himself told me he was powerless to prevent such abuses."

Timothy J. Ormsby, the youthful Inspector who permitted the Orchard Street buildings to be put up in an unsafe manner, is said to be a protégé of Police Justice Patrick Divver. He was suspended a year ago for incompetence, but was exonerated and reinstated by Superintendent Brady.

Charles Klim, whom Mr. Lennon had arrested on a charge of perjury, and who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, said yesterday that Lennon's Orchard Street flats were largely constructed of bricks taken from old buildings, and that the foundations were of second-hand brownstone. He also said the beams used in the new buildings were old one. The foundation walls, he said, were erected in three days, and were not inspected.

BEFORE THE NEW PARK BOARD

Improvements in Manhattan Square Suggested — Veterans and Examinations —The Question of Additional Parks.

The Park Board met yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners were present.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, wrote and asked that Manhattan Square, which surrounds the museum, have the walks graded and drains put in. He said it could be made as attractive as Union Square. The matter was referred to Engineer Kellog for investigation.

Letters of acceptance were read from George B. Post and Richard M. Hunt, consenting to serve on the Advisory Commission of the Harlem River Driveway.

Permission was granted to the Grand Army of the Republic to hold Memorial Day services at Gen. Grant's tomb.

Gen. John De Peyster wrote that the statue of his ancestor, J. Watts De Peyster, that had been tendered the Park Department, was awaiting inspection at the foundry. The Advisory Art Committee will view the statue and pass on its merits.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent an opinion regarding the privileges of veterans seeking employment. He said that veterans should pass civil service examinations and get on the eligible list, and then that they should have preferment in the matter of appointment.

Commissioner Haven offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That, in view of the large outlay in acquiring parks lately added to the park system, and the further expense which will be incurred by acquiring the parks provided for by the several laws recently enacted, including the law known as the "Small Parks act," it is the opinion of this board that no further provision for additional parks is necessary or expedient at this time, other than the park advocated by the Tenement House Commission, to be located in the thickly populated section on the east side of the city.

Engineer Kellog reported that it would cost $200,000 to lay an asphalt pavement completely around the park. No action was taken on the report, and it was filed. A report giving the progress of the work on Macomb's Dam Bridge was filed. William Durland sent a request that the mounted police be allowed to drill at his horse show. No action was taken in regard to the matter.

It was moved that a public hearing be given on the bill providing for the filing of the maps for St. George's Park. The motion was tabled, and the board went into executive session.

SMALLPOX IN ST. LOUIS AND HOT SPRINGS

Forty Cases Reported at the Latter Place—Little Rock's Quarantine.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Eight new cases and two deaths is the smallpox record for the last twenty-four hours. Two of the new cases are confined in the workhouse and one in the city jail. The inmates of the jail and workhouse are being vaccinated, and eight prisoners at the workhouse, who are suspected of having incipient smallpox, are isolated in an improvised quarantine.

There are 107 patients in the crowded quarters at the pesthouse. It is feared that the exodus of racetrack hangers-on from Hot Springs will add to the number of cases, unless energetic measures are taken to keep them from the city.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—The Little Rock Board of Health has issued a quarantine order against Hot Springs on account of smallpox. Two men were arrested last evening while coming into the city from Hot Springs. Smallpox has appeared at Hollywood. Forty cases were reported at Hot Springs to-day. There are only two cases at Malvern.

VOTE FOR CONSOLIDATION

Tilden Trust Fund Trustees Favor the Union Library.

NO ACTION YET BY OTHER LIBRARIES

It Is Thought, However, Those in Charge of Both the Astor and Lenox Will Favor the Proposed Plan.

The proposition to establish within the limits of this city a great public library by the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries, with the Tilden Trust Fund, began to take tangible shape yesterday, when the Trustees of the Tilden fund voted unanimously in favor of the plan.

It had been hoped that similar action would be taken at yesterday's meeting of the Trustees of the Lenox Library, but the subject was not mentioned, the only business transacted being of a routine character.

The matter of consolidation will be brought up at a special meeting to be held either the latter part of this week or the early part of next. At that time the committee from the board, consisting of John S. Kennedy, President; George L. Rives, and Alexander Maitland, will report upon the feasibility and desirability of consolidation.

So far as can be learned, the report of the committee is likely to favor the project. Mr. Maitland is to a great extent the personal representative of the late James Lenox, the founder of the library, and is said to be heartily in favor of consolidation. His colleagues are said to be no less favorable to the plan. Whether the full Board of Trustees, consisting of fifteen members, will coincide with the views embodied in the report remains to be seen, but those who are in a position to know are confident in their assertion that the Lenox Trustees will follow in the lead of the Trustees of the Tilden Trust Fund.

It had been supposed that the Trustees of the Astor Library would meet yesterday, and also take action upon the proposed plan of consolidation. No meeting, however, took place. President Edward King of the Union Trust Company, who is Treasurer of the Astor Library, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The supposition that the Trustees of the Astor Library are to meet to-day is erroneous. The next meeting of the board will be held on Wednesday, March 13, at which time it is probable that the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of library consolidation will be submitted. A special meeting of the Board of Trustees may be held before that date, but up to the present no call for such a meeting has been issued, and it is hardly probable that any meeting will be held before that of next Wednesday."

The Trustees of the Tilden Trust Fund no longer use the Tilden mansion in Gramercy Park, either as offices or as a meeting-place. About two weeks ago a suite of offices at 39 William Street was leased and in these quarters and behind closed doors was held yesterday's meeting. President John Bigelow was in the chair and all the members of the board were in attendance. The report of Messrs. Andrew H. Green, Alexander E. Orr, and Levine Cass Ledyard, the committee appointed two months ago to consider the question of consolidation, and to confer thereon with similar committees from the Boards of Trustees of the Astor and Lenox Libraries, was submitted.

As predicted by The New-York Times on Sunday last, the report recommended that the full board approve the plan of consolidation. This course was unanimously adopted.

The conferences held by the three committees resulted in agreements to report back to their respective boards recommendations that each nominate seven Trustees to form a joint committee of twenty-one on consolidation.

The Tilden Trust consists of only five members all told, so that it will not be able to accede to this suggestion until it has first appealed to the Legislature for leave to increase the number of its Trustees. This, it is said, is the only matter connected with the consolidation for which it will be necessary to invoke legislative action.

As at present understood, the plan calls for a Board of Trustees numbering twenty-one to govern the new library upon the consolidation of the three interests. Under the State law a Directorate of this size is prohibited. This difficulty will be met, it is asserted, by the election of four Trustees by each of the three corporations. These will serve as a Governing Board until an amendment to the present law can be secured, when the number will be increased to twenty-one by the selection by the Trustees representing the three corporations, each of three additional members. In this manner all the institutions will at all times be equally represented, and in due time the full number contemplated in the scheme of consolidation will be reached.

These and kindred matters were carefully gone over at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Tilden Trust Fund, but no action was taken pending the forthcoming meetings of the Astor and Lenox Libraries Trustees.

At the end of the meeting, Andrew H. Green said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The Board of Trustees of the Tilden Trust Fund passed a resolution concurring in the proposed plan of consolidation of the Tilden Trust with the Astor and Lenox Libraries without a single dissenting voice. Every member of the trust was present, and all unanimously in favor of the project."

Mr. Green said nothing had been done as yet in regard to the site of the proposed consolidated library.

"I think it probable," he said, "that the library will be temporarily located in the present home of the Lenox Library, at Seventy-first Street and Fifth Avenue. That seems to me to be the most desirable arrangement for the present. In the future, when all the other details have been attended to, the question of providing the library with new and appropriate quarters can be taken up and discussed with that deliberation so important a question demands."

Objections are already being raised in some quarters to the Lenox Library as being too far up town, and Bryant Park is suggested as a suitable site. On the other hand, many people favor the selection of a site north of Central Park.

Much satisfaction was expressed last night at the clubs and elsewhere at the action taken by the Tilden Trustees. With the Tilden Trustees unanimously in favor of consolidation, it is believed the other two corporations will willingly assent to the project.

A Penitent Thief.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Gov. Morton to-day received an express package from New-York containing six silver knives from the set owned by the State. Seven of these knives were stolen from the Executive Mansion by a white waiter, John C. Johnson, Feb. 8. The package was accompanied by a note from Johnson, asking forgiveness.

RESPITE FOR BUCHANAN

Question Arises as to Who Shall Resentence the Murderer.

STATUTES APPARENTLY IN CONFLICT

Recorder Goff Postpones the Action for One Week—Lawyer Brooke Hopeful He Can Still Save His Client.

An interesting question has been raised in the case of Dr. Robert Buchanan, who was to have been resentenced to death yesterday for the murder of his wife two years ago.

The case, after the doctor's conviction before Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions, was carried to the Court of Appeals, where last week the verdict was confirmed, and arrangements were made for the resentencing of the prisoner.

While looking up the law, two apparently conflicting statutes bearing on the method of resentencing were found by the District Attorney's staff. As a result the passing of the death sentence, which had been set down for yesterday, was adjourned by Recorder Goff, and there is no telling what additional delays and complications may arise to give the wife murderer a new lease of life.

Sections 503 and 504 of the Criminal Code are seemingly very explicit in directing that a prisoner found guilty of a capital offense can be resentenced to death only either in the Court of Appeals, before a General Term of the Supreme Court, or in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The sections read:

Sec. 503. Whenever, for any reason other than insanity or pregnancy, a defendant, sentenced to the punishment of death, has not been executed pursuant to the sentence at the time specified thereby, and the sentence or judgment inflicting the punishment stands in full force, the Court of Appeals, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a Justice thereof, upon application by the Attorney General, or of the District Attorney of the county where the conviction was had, must make an order directed to the agent and Warden, or the officer in whose custody said defendant may be, commanding him to bring the convict before the Court of Appeals, or a General Term of the Supreme Court in the department, or a term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the county where the conviction was had. * * *

Sec. 504. Upon the defendant being brought before the court, it must inquire into the circumstances, and if no legal reason exists against the execution of the sentence, it must issue its warrant to the agent and Warden of the state prison mentioned in the original warrant, and sentence under the hands of the Judge or Judges, or a majority of them, of whom the Judge presiding must be one, commanding the agent or Warden to do execution of the sentence during the week appointed therein. * * *

On the other hand, Sections 547 and 549 of the code seem to vest the power of resentencing in the court in which the original conviction was had, which, in this instance, would be the Court of General Sessions. Section 547 provides that when the judgment of the appelate court is given it must be entered in the judgment book, and a certified copy of the entry forthwith remitted "to the clerk with whom the original judgment roll is filed."

Section 549 provides that:

After the certificate of the judgment has been remitted, as provided in Section 547, the appellate court has no further jurisdiction of the appeal or of the proceedings therein; and all orders which may be necessary to carry the judgment into effect must be made by the court to which the certificate is remitted or by any court to which the cause may thereafter be removed.

In conformity with these sections the copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals confirming the sentence of death was remitted to Clerk Carroll of the Court of General Sessions. It was received last Saturday by Mr. Carroll, and, in accordance with custom, Mr. Carroll sent it to the District Attorney.

When the assistants who had the matter in charge came upon the two statutes, the matter was laid before District Attorney Fellows, and Col. Fellows decided that the question should be submitted to Recorder Goff, in whose court the original conviction was had. The Recorder decided that he, as the successor of Recorder Smyth, was the proper magistrate to reimpose sentence under Section 549.

Charles W. Brooke, who, with Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, made such a determined fight in Dr. Buchanan's behalf during the trial, then asked for a week's adjournment in order that he might examine the remittitur and the new question raised. This was granted, and the matter will come up again next Wednesday.

Dr. Buchanan, who is in solitary confinement in Sing Sing, was not brought down yesterday, as the District Attorney felt certain that the passing of sentence would be delayed.

In the event that Mr. Brooke cannot make a successful fight for his client on this new question, he will endeavor to take the case into the United States courts, and he yesterday expressed the belief that he would yet save Dr. Buchanan from the electric chair.

BIBLE TEXT FOR HIS PLEA.

Henry W. Vaughan's Ground for Not Serving as a Juror.

Henry W. Vaughan made a ruling yesterday in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions under which, if his construction of the Bible is sustained all believing Christians will hereafter be debarred from doing jury duty.

Mr. Vaughan is a layman, who frankly admits that he has not in the past been good enough to merit translation. He is a merchant, doing business at 140 Pearl Sereet, and lives at 47 West Eighty-third Street.

He was summoned recently to serve as a juror in Part III., before Recorder Goff, and, after remaining in attendance for three days, was finally impaneled as the foreman of the jury to try John Fitzpatrick for assaulting a policeman.

After the jury box had been filled Mr. Vaughan startled the Recorder, the lawyers, and the spectators by making a demand to be excused from serving as a juryman, and he grounded his demand on the passage in the Holy Book, St. Matthew, vii., 1, which declares:

"Judge not, that ye be not judged."

The Recorder was flustered for the first time since he ascended the bench. At first he thought that the juror was trying to trifle with the dignity of the court. But no man ever wore a more sober and earnest look than Mr. Vaughan.

"My views," said he, "during the few days I have been sitting in this court, have undergone a radical change. From what I have seen I have come to the conclusion that I would not believe any one under oath.

"I have been a scientist, a business man, a gentleman of leisure, and an extremely worldly man. I am not a religious crank, but if I have transgressed any worldly laws I ask that punishment be meted out to me, and I will most cheerfully and meekly submit."

The Recorder discharged Mr. Vaughan from further attendance for the day.

ACTION ON CASES OF APPEAL.

United States Circuit Court on Darber Watch Case and Other Suits.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court, which sustained a demurrer to the complaint in the suit of the Darber Watch Case Manufacturing Company against several companies in the Watch Trust, in which it was alleged that the defendants had conspired to boycott the plaintiff.

The demurrer stated that the complaint did not specify a ground for action under the anti-conspiracy law. Judges Lacombe and Shipman ruled that the defendants took legal methods to advance their own interests. Judge Wallace dissented, on the ground that the facts showed that a conspiracy existed.

In the action of W. W. Brauer and others to recover the value of 126 head of cattle lost at sea from the Campania Navigation Company's steamer La Flèche, the judgment of the lower court holding the company responsible, was affirmed, Judge Wallace dissenting.

In the case of Rosenfeld & Co. against the United States, the judgment of the lower court, which ruled that certain theatrical costumes were dutiable, was confirmed.

The Court of Appeals reversed so much of the decree of the lower court as adjudged a lien of the Atlantic Trust Company upon a fund in custody of the court, which is a part of the assets of the Staten Island Light, Heat, and Power Company, now in the hands of a receiver. The fund was a portion of the company's earnings at Port Richmond, collected after the receiver was appointed.

MRS. MANNING'S NEW SUIT.

She Would Compel Her Husband to Account for a Big Investment.

Mrs. Manning, who separated from her husband, John B. Manning, the millionaire banker, some time ago on account of his alleged cruelty to her and her children, has supplemented her divorce suit by bringing an action against her husband to compel him to account to her for $60,000, which he promised to invest in Wall Street speculation in her name.

She declares that he opened an account and that the investment proved very profitable, so that he now has in his possession, she says, certain stocks, bonds, and money which he has refused to deliver to her, representing the accumulations and profits of the investments.

Mr. Manning and his wife have been separated for over a year. They were married on Sept. 26, 1861, and have seven children. Pending the issue of her divorce suit the court has allowed her alimony at the rate of $300 a month.

One of the main features of the divorce case when it was presented to the court upon the motion of the wife for alimony and counsel fees was a diary kept by his daughter Agnes, in which she gave a ludicrous sketch of her father's doings and his conduct toward her mother.

Mr. Manning, in defending the divorce suit, protested that his wife had left him because he had refused to longer support his grown-up children in idleness.

In the suit for an accounting, P. Tecumseh Sherman, as referee, has made a report to the Supreme Court in which he finds that Mr. Manning must account for the moneys arising out of the sixty-thousand-dollar investment.

CONTEST EMILY GIVEN'S WILL.

She Had Left Most of Her Estate to George Warren Pease.

Emily Given died on Feb. 10, 1895, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $50,000. She had executed a will on June 24, 1887, and a codicil on June 7, 1888, by the provisions of which she gave all the residue of her estate, estimated to be worth $45,200, to her friend, George Warren Pease, whom she names as one of the executors of her estate. The other executor is William E. Damon.

Mr. Pease also gets twenty shares of stock of Tiffany & Co., a diamond and pearl pin, a solitaire diamond ring, a marble bust of Tphigenia, and all articles of bric-à-brac and furniture that he may select. A few other of her relatives and friends receive small bequests of money and jewelry.

A contest has been instituted in the Surrogate's Court over both papers by Samuel P. Barker, a half-brother, and Charles V. Barker, a son of a deceased half-brother, who allege that the papers are illegal and void, and that they were obtained by undue influence. The contestants are not mentioned in either of the documents. William B. Ellison is counsel for the contestants, and Knevals & Perry represent the executors of the will.

CLUB MUST PAY THE RENT.

Renwick Members Lose in the Case of William C. Muschenheim.

The Renwick Club will have to pay William C. Muschenheim $88.25 for back rent under a verdict rendered yesterday by a jury before Judge Beach in the Supreme Court.

The club leased the house 40 West Thirty-second Street from Muschenheim at the rate of $200 a month, and it refused to pay for four months during the Winter of 1892 on the ground that the house was rendered practically useless by Muschenheim, who tore up the sidewalk in front of the premises and left it in such a condition that the members refused to go to the clubrooms. On account of this fact there was a large loss in membership.

Muschenheim contended that under his agreement with the club he had a right to construct a vault under the sidewalk, but that the cold weather interfered with the progress of the work and necessarily delayed it.

Delusion of an Ex-Policeman.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court has appointed William Irwin, Dr. Everett Herrick, and Benjamin Perkins Commissioners to take testimony as to the sanity of Henry Rosenthal, a retired policeman, who has been confined in the Middletown State Hospital since February, 1894. The application was made by Rachel Rosenthal, the wife of the ex-policeman, in order that a committee may be appointed of his person and property.

Mr. Rosenthal is suffering from delusions of various kinds. He claims to be worth millions, and imagines that he is able to throw the strongest man in the world. He believes that he holds the world's record as a fighter; that he has made the Government rich by his gifts, and that he is building houses for each Police Captain, and will present the same when they are completed. Rosenthal also has a delusion that he is the man to succeed Superintendent Byrnes.

Says Her Husband Was Cruel.

Prof. Carl Bruchhausen occupies an honored position as instructor in the convent of the good Sisters of the Sacred Heart, but his wife, Eleanor M., says he is a bad man. She has brought a suit against him in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce. She accuses him of inhuman treatment, cruelty, and abandonment.

The suit came up yesterday, before Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion by the wife's attorney for alimony and counsel fee.

The professor, through his counsel, Fromme Brothers, took advantage of the opportunity to make a vigorous denial of his wife's charges. She abandoned him, he declared. The Judge gave no decision in the case.

Receiver Boskowitz's Settlement.

Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order allowing Ignatz Boskowitz, the receiver of the Commercial Credit Indemnity Company, to dispose of $30,000 worth of securities that are still in his hands. The proceeds are to be used to pay off Mechanics vs. Eckhart. Highest number reached in regular call, 2197.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.

O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

384—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 90—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2085—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 348—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2905—Bridgman vs. Scott. 2480—Stelling vs. Groh. 5902—Fox vs. Roberts. 2321—Gavigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 2282—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co. 2610—Phelps vs. Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. 2517—Hamilton Bank vs. Pinkham. 2518—Same vs. same. 2519 Same vs. same. 2520—Same vs. same. 2023—Mills vs. Curran. 2392—Lawrence vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company. 2790—Pryor vs. Davenport. 2845—Cleary vs. Henjes. 2846—Flannery vs. Henjes. 3680—Scotti vs. Behrman. 959—Clausen vs. Haaren. 139—Thompson vs. Goodspeed. 1743—Burgin vs. Fleming. 318—Stephenson vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 2407—New-York County National Bank vs. Schmitt. 456—Blum vs. Munzesheimer. 6050—Bernstein vs. Nealis.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J., Bischoff and Fryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I. Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1061—Landauer vs. Frischen. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

157—Kalisch vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

709—Von Der Heide vs. Von Der Heide. 720—Friedland vs. Jacobs. 683—Royall vs. Royall. 742—Hoes vs. Hoes. 831—Hayes vs. Hayes. 856—Solomon vs. Cohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

923—Mulley vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. Hopper. 1098—Burbank vs. Manning. 735—Klein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1213—Linde vs. Dowle.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1223—Nye vs. Witten. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnold. 1091—Long vs. Hartman. 1836—Horken vs. Gardiner. 921—Hill vs. Maxwell. 1856—Wolf vs. Krooks. 1775—Leggett vs. Baylis. 1447—Rider vs. Jackson. 814—McNally vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1217—Hill vs. Buttel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Eastates of—185—Julia E. Downey. 191—Henry M. Silverman.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Pauline Schiff, Margaret Fitzpatrick, Robert W. Ferguson, Philip Frankenheimer, Susan S. Fackler, Gustav Franenstein.

At 2 P. M.—John M. Koster, Joseph Beesley and August C. Merriam.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will.—1041—Benjamin Stokes.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3415—Eppers, Smith & Wieman Company vs. Macy. 1373—Bremmer vs. Hallanan. 1412—Moore vs. Donohue. 1413—Dietz vs. Ellers. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 1428—Conway vs. Roller. 1433—Kepes vs. Fuchs. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer. 1306—Heyman vs. Smadbeck. 198—Blen vs. Ten Eyck. 1419—Robinson vs. Martin. 3433—Newmark vs. Macy. 1311—Spiegel vs. Wolf. 3075—Gunthast vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 324—Peiser vs. Strauss.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1351—Volkman vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1—Donnelly vs. Carr. 1182—Muldoon vs. Littauer. 1347—Goldstein vs. Rosenshine. 1231—Moss vs. Ball Engine Company. 2714—Stern vs. Sexton. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 1061—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 222—Le Blanc vs. Pleasants. 230—Aronson vs. Greif. 1225—Glauckopf vs. Jackson. 1135—Weed vs. Mead. 1229—Barber vs. Treadwell & Harris Baking Company. 1238—Skelly vs. Bernheimer. 67—Kelly vs. Handibode. 124—Freund vs. Flack. 112—Lewis vs. same. 615—Phillips vs. Brunner. 268—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Herrmann. 287—Same vs. Kiraly. 390—Housah vs. Luce. 472—Roessel vs. Rosenberg. 429—Feist vs. Harris. 482—Flack vs. Zerban. 1030—Wolf vs. Hanken. 731—Powell vs. Firth. 917—Jacobs vs. Slutz. 1243—Bernstein vs. Helpotsteiner. 11554—Hecht vs. Heerwagen. 2916—Kleo vs. Grant.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1271—Kelly vs. Woman's Hospital. 3390—Sickles vs. Mahler. 3391—Same vs. same. 1115—Menken vs. Robinson. 547—Davidson vs. Woodward. 414—Brigham vs. Callahan. 1367—Schmidt vs. Eppers. 1085—Roth vs. Ruff. 1125—Shearer vs. Lindsay. 1112—Sakelsky vs. Chinnora. 287—Cohen vs. Schwartz. 3435—Lehman vs. Sexton. 3436—Eggebrecht vs. Sexton. 1007—Falkenburg vs. Wallach. 172—Gruber vs. Collins. 771—Morris vs. Sweetser. 1050—National Bank of Cory, Penn., vs. Werner. 950—Murdock vs. Consumers' Ice Company. 92—Vietor vs. Nichols. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 1277—Warren vs. Dennett. 961 Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1107—Serrell vs. Brady. 1011—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 485—Weyman vs. Schwab. 1264—Murray vs. Crimmins. 1187—Hillinger vs. Meyer. 1436—Platt vs. McGuire. 1437—Adler vs. Clancy. 1438—Feeney vs. Kelly.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—3580—McLanahan vs. Avery. 3009—Bruce vs. La Blacke. 3590—Schimper vs. Tuttle. 3634—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Schierloh. 3673—Leonard vs. Girard. 3533—Jennings vs. Levineas. 3563—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Indelli. 3591—Henrichs vs. Jonas. 3689—Volk vs. Bergman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1438.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I. —Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the people.

1—George King, John Downs, James Otis, George E. Young, Daniel Sweeney, and Edward Sullivan. 2—William Tobin. 3—James Davis. 4—Louis Konrad. 5—Henry Tannenbaum. 6—Samuel J. K. Adler. 7—Andro Ceberko. 8—Thomas Rudden. 9—Lee Guen. 10—Louis Mergast. 11—Michael Fefry.

Pleadings.—1—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 2—Michael Kane and Thomas Kenehan. 3—Edward Kearnow and Samuel Schwartz. 4—George Frey. 7—Thomas Murphy. 8—James E. Carroll, (2.) 9—Preston Parry. 10—Peter McCann. 11—James Hurst and David Tracy. 12—William C. Hehm. 13—Frank Mackey. 14—Edward Ressler and Robert E. Jones. 15—James Morris. 16—Frank McGuire. 17—Chin Foo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the people.

1—Allen Garfield. 2—William McGee. 3—Clara Smith. 4—Charles Haase, William Murray, and Henry Haase. 5—Eugene Dendinsky. 6—Jeremiah Norton. 7—George Young, Joseph O'Connor, William Ewing, and Edward Baller. 8—Tiny Wolf. 9—Lorenzo Sinatro. 10—Matilio Richio, (3.) 11—John Meyers. 12—Antonio Romer. 13—Ferdinand Trefsagio. 14—James De Barberi. 15—Hattie Livingston, (3.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.

1—Henry D. Perigney. 2—Mary Mystrom and Louis Teresco. 3—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Ranschert. 4—Patrick Walsh. 5—John Jackman and Thomas Daw. 6—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstein. 7—William Young and Robert Jones. 8—Louis Wischinsky and Leah Winshinsky, Benjamin Weiss and Samuel Kaplan. 9—Waverly Williams. 10—William Fallon. 11—James Newman, John Donohue, and Joseph McGovern. 12—Joseph Johnstone.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Lublin vs. Jacobson—James M. Varnum, Edminster vs. Pacific Bank of San Francisco—Noah Davis, Matter of Harmon—Lloyd McK. Garrison. Watson vs. Pero—Stephen G. Thomas. Wagner vs. Ferris—H. M. Alexander, Jr. Barrett, J.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Daly—Robert D. Murray. Corse vs. Chapman—William H. Willis. Andrews, J.—Cochrane Carpet Company vs. Howells—William C. Holbrook.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Lockwood vs. Couch—James R. Cuming. Stokes vs. Dunn, (2 cases)—Alfred B. Hall, Jr. Freedman, J.—Horton vs. Matthews—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Miller vs. Van Clief—John H. Rogan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Louis V. Bell vs. Annie Weinstein—David J. Lees.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Sidney Bonner vs. H. Villoume Door Manufacturing Company—Jarvis B. Smith. Giegerich, J. —Henry C. L. Peitsch vs. Adolph Moonells —George H. Taylor, Jr.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Angelo Rizzo—Omri Hubbard. Emeline Kane vs. Edward Checkley—Theodore M. Taft.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.; Part II.—Stover, J.

1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1865—Clark vs. Clark. 255, 256, 257—Leary vs. Morris and others. 88—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 887—Valentine vs. Thompson. 292—Fritz vs. Engel. 1382—Vickers vs. Battershall. 823—Donovan vs. Morris. 857—Gourian vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 869—May vs. McKane. 455—Miller vs. Housatonic Railroad. 724—Neller vs. City of Brooklyn. 840—Clifford vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 841—Magner vs. Kobatschick.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.

178—Corry Radiator Company vs. D. & M. Chaumey Real Estate Company. 189—Campbell vs. Friedlander, (stay.) 103—McGee vs. Anglo-American Loan Association. 194—Dietzel vs. Weber. 53—Ferdinand Beer vs. Welles, Commissioner of Excise. 25—Schiller vs. Malone. 32—McKay vs. McAdam, administrator, and 34—McGinley, as administratrix, vs. McAdam, administrator, (stay.) 65—Levy vs. Brierlin and others. 75—Adelwian Club vs. Theodorian. 78—Yellow Pine Company vs. Board of Education. 79—Richardson & Morgan Company vs. Hilzinger. 80—Appleby vs. Pope and others. 81—Catherwood vs. Reilly and others. 82—Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 83—Michel vs. Sherman. 84—Seaman vs. Seaman. 85—Van Name vs. Van Name. 86—Garvey vs. Long Island Railroad. 87—Cooper vs. Levien. 88—Brown vs. Hill.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

1022—Grady vs. Gallaghan. 1154—Sutherglil vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1014—Mertz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1914—Jones, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1072—O'Malley vs. Callaghan. 731—Byrnes vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 907—Maher vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1078—Roggerson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 326—Banta, administrator, &c., vs. Grossarth. 972—Demond vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1124—Murray vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1912—Green vs. Brooklyn Pier and Storage Company. 1121—McGowan, administrator, vs. Hornby. 1231—Schundt vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1266—Gray vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 763—Esposito vs. Saliva. 1228—Lonsdale, infant, vs. Hommel. 1171—Borgensen vs. United States Projectile Company. 811—Wilkenshoff vs. Smith. 467—Pearman vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 176—Berger vs. Berger. 186—Laisa vs. Laisa. 1650—Newman et al. vs. City of Brooklyn. 201—Whigam vs. O'Brien. 177—Grant vs. Marenhoff. 174—Knurck vs. Knurck. 183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, Commissioner, &c. 103—Stoll vs. Reel and another. 38—Flynn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Roxanna White, George W. Campbell, Ann Gillen, Lewis A. Parsons, Mathias J. Farrelly, George H. Spring, Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., Sallie C. Koop, John Baird, James Brady, Calvin C. Camp, Amelia Muller, John J. Lafferty, and Mary Gill.

The estate of John S. Wood, the administration in the estate of Catharine McGee, the real estate of Albert Stephan.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—11—Will of Mary E. Galtzman.

Murdered Policeman Jewell's Funeral

RAHWAY, N. J., March 6.—The funeral services of Policeman Jewell, who was murdered by a tramp last Saturday, were held this afternoon. There were private services at the home, where Dr. Liggett officiated. The public ceremony was in St. Paul's Church.

The body was escorted from the house to the church by the City Council, Board of Health, police officials, city officers, and the Exempt Firemen's Association. The bearers were the vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, together with Mayor Daly and Coroner Holmes. The interment was in Riverside Cemetery.

A large fund is being collected for the widow of the brave policeman.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:24|Sun sets...5:58|Moon sets...4:24

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:44	4:16	10:05	10:28
Governors Island	4:07	4:40	10:46	10:56
Hell Gate	6:00	6:33	12:14	12:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Fontabelle, Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Algonquin, Charleston	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Port William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Russia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	7:00 A. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) March 7.—Adirondack, Kingston, Feb. 28; Aleppo, Gibraltar, Feb. 17; Havel, Bremen, Feb. 26; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 19; Saller, Bremen, Feb. 23; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Viola, Gibraltar, Feb. 19; Werra, Genoa, Feb. 21.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 26; Elysia, Gibraltar, Feb. 21; Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 28; Laleham, Gibraltar, Feb. 20; Paula, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.

SATURDAY, March 9.—Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 22; Croma, Dundee, Feb. 22; Santiago, Nassau, March 5; Umbria, Liverpool, March 2.

SUNDAY, March 10.—Angerton, Gibraltar, Feb. 21; Boston, London, Feb. 28; Ferris, Havre, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, March 6.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam Feb. 22, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Yumuri, Hansen, Vera Cruz, &c., Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Greetlands, (Br.,) Couillard, Gibara Feb. 25, with mdse. to Mosle Brothers—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Garvin, Azua, &c., Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Pohle, Genoa, &c., Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 P. M.

SS Capac, (Br.,) Thomas, Valparaiso, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. to Grace Brothers, L't'd. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Argonaut, (Br.,) McGillvray, Montego Bay, &c., Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Pawnee, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Harrisburg, Philadelphia.

SS Belgenland, (Belg.,) Ehoff, Antwerp Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Chalmers, Singapore, &c., Dec. 18, with mdse. to Bidwell & French—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Hamilton, Genoa, &c., Jan. 10, with mdse. to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:28 A. M.

SS Fanlta, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Commodore, (of San Francisco,) Davidson, Hamburg 39 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Ship Henry B. Hyde, Nichols, Liverpool 39 ds, with salt to J. P. Robinson & Co.—vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

WIND.—Sandy Hook; 9:30 P. M.—S. W., moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Suram, for Dover, for orders; Ethelwold, for West Indian ports; Orizaba, for Havana, &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Comal, for Galveston; Schleswig, for Inagua, &c.; Wells City, for Bristol; New-York, for Southampton; Mozart, for Pernambuco, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 6.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: The pile dolphin at Pride Pier Post Light, Thames River, Connecticut, having been carried away by ice, the fixed red light will not be displayed therefrom till further notice.

Venus Point Range (Front) Light, South Carolina.—Notice is hereby given that the training wall, under construction by the United States engineers, starting from the N. side of Cockspur Island and running thence along the S. side of the channel and the N. side of Tybee Knoll Spit, mouth of the Savannah River, having progressed so far to the eastward as to make the upper part of the channel marked by the lights of the Venus Point Range dangerous to navigate, the front light of this range, on the S. E. point of Jones Island, will be discontinued on March 15, 1895. Vessels should now run N. W. ¾ N. on the line marked by the lights of the Bloody Point Range to the intersection with the line marked by the lights of the Tybee Knoll Cut Range, and run thence W. ¾ S. on the latter range, which will carry in the best water between the training walls to the point where the Elba Island Lights come into range. Thirteen (13) feet at mean low water can be carried through on the new sailing lines. All other sailing lines into the Savannah River remain as at present. Bearings are magnetic. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 100, No. 600, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Sixth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 30.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 6.—SS Mareca, (Br.,) Capt. Tait, sld. from Palermo for New-York March 1.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeven, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

SS Alaska, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Coosaw Jan. 26, via Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7, and New-York 15, for Ghent and Berwick, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York Feb. 23 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York Feb. 20 for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, sld. from Shanghai for New-York yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, from New-York Jan. 30, arr. at Leghorn March 2.

SS Massassoit, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New-York Feb. 20, arr

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Fairly Active and Prices Generally Lower.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady--Corn Was Easy -- Provisions Firmer -- Cotton Higher--Coffee Steadier.

There was a very fair trade in grain, but values were rather unsettled through the irregular condition of the Western markets, although the export interest showed more desire to purchase at the low prices. The large decrease in the world's supply failed to stimulate the market, as the local scalpers were offering freely and taking their profits from the recent advance. Provisions were firmer with the West, but the local trade was quiet. Cotton was exceptionally active and higher on reports of better markets at New-Orleans and Liverpool. Coffee was dull, but firm, through local bidding.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58½@	58¾
Oats No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48¾@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	6 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.75 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.35 @	9.50
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with the trading chiefly on local account. The opening was weak and declining ⅛@¼c on easier cables, fine weather West, and lower Western markets; advancing ⅛@¼c on foreign buying, freer clearances, light receipts West, and firmer private cables; declining ⅜@⅝c on weaker late cables, light export demand, and free liquidation; rallying ⅝c on foreign buying, and closing steady at ⅛@⅜c down for the day. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,700,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 192,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 1,032,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 2,924,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, but failed to have any effect on the market. Spot was moderately active on export account, at ⅛c decline. Sales, 1,120,000 bushels, including to shippers, 88,000 bushels ungraded red, by sample, at 2⅜c under May, in store; 32,000 bushels No. 2 red at 5-16c over May, free on board, store, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, free on board, afloat; the latter bought 3,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 68¼c, in store. ...Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 97⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat. ...Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red cash, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69c. ...Clearances hence, 140,289 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 175,250 bushels. ...Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 58,297 bushels; in the interior, 312,005 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and ¼c lower, on easier cables, weaker West, and following wheat, with Bradstreet's reporting an increase of 748,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was scarce and inactive, with prices a trifle lower with the options, but closing firm. Sales, 10,000 bushels, including 11,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49⅝@49¾c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels steamer yellow, at 50¼c, delivered. ...Receipts, 7,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 93,249 bushels; in the interior, 167,504 bushels. ...Clearances hence, 16,502 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 43,881 bushels.

OATS—Contracts lost ⅛c and closed weak, following corn and the West, with longs realizing, but trading light. Spot was dull and steady at generally unchanged prices. ...Sales, 45,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels steamer mixed at 33¼@33⅞c for 12,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@34½c; track white, 37@41c for 17,000 bushels. ...Receipts, 46,200 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	@....	58⅝
May	1,920,000	59 1-16@59⅝	59¼
June	10,000	59⅜ @....	59⅜
July	1,620,000	59 5-16@60	59½
August	175,000	59⅝ @60	59¾
September	215,000	60 1-16@60¼	60¼
December	350,000	62¾ @63¼	63¼
Total	4,290,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	@....	48¼
May	225,000	48¾ @49¼	48¾
July	80,000	48¾ @49¼	48¾
Total	305,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	@....	33¼
April	100,000	33¼ @33⅝	33¼
May	30,000	33¼ @33¼	33¼
No. 2 white—			
March	40,000	36¼ @36½	36¼
May	.....	@....	36¼
Total	170,000		

FLOUR—Millers refused to make any concessions, owing to the high price of wheat at the West, while local jobbers were taking small lots at full prices. City millers were active on export account, mainly for the West Indies, with the general market firm. Sales, 37,600 bbls, including 50 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.15; 1,050 bbls Winter patents at $3; 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.70; 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.80; 2,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.65; 11,000 bbls City Mill patents, 15,100 bbls do clear 600 bbls do No. 2, and 525 bbls do fine at quotations. ...Arrivals, 8,488 bbls and 15,678 sacks; exports, 127 bbls and 36,868 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 98,751 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.70
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	2.90@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Firm, but quiet; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy, $3.10@$3.15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.65@$1.70 for spot and $1.50@$1.55 to arrive; 50@52c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@49c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet but steady. We quote; Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 92@94c for Western, 95@97c for city; yellow, $1.08@$1.10; white, $1.10@$1.12.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.75; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63¼@64c.

MALT—Dull but firm. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

SEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover, the market is well-sustained, with a fair jobbing business. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a steady market, with prices essentially as on Tuesday. Crude, in bbls, in small lots, arriving at present only that way, is offered at 22c, and the principal buyer is against paying that price except for choice quality; a lot of 200 bbls was sold, however, at equal to 22c. Prime yellow is still put on offer at 26c, but in a very moderate way, as the supplies here are light; there were 250 bbls sold in lots at 26c. Good off-grade yellow was sold at 26c for 100 bbls, but in a general way 25½c is bid. The English buyers are quieter, and are against paying late prices. From other foreign markets there is absence of material demand. Generally, the market has a very quiet look. The South keeps its supplies at firm prices and is not moving much of them; crude, in bulk, is at 18c bid, and in the Mississippi Valley 18½c bid. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75. LINSEED OIL has a moderate business; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 46c. LARD OIL is slow; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Oil opened highest $1.05⅝, lowest and closing, $1.05.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a strong market at the West, although at the close there were slight reactions from the best prices. The advance, however, had been moderate. Demands were somewhat better from the packers. Trading here was slow all around, with rather firmer prices with the West. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 37,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—Prices are slightly better and firmly held, with trading, however, light. Cash closed at $6.75; sales of 250 tcs at $6.75; city steam is steady and fairly active; sales of 180 tcs at $6.30@$6.37½, and 200 tcs, for export, at $6.50@$6.60. Options, no sales; March closed at $6.75 nominal, and May at $6.85 nominal. Refined is quiet and unchanged; Continent at $7.15; South American at $7.60. Compound lard has only moderate attention; quoted at $5.25@$5.37½. At the West prices closed 3 points up after ruling a little higher; March closed at $6.40 nominal; May at $6.55; July at $6.67.

PORK—Export demands here are fair and at firm prices. Sales of 300 bbls mess. The West was up 17½, and firm, with a freer trading. The closing prices are $10.42 nominal for March, $10.62 for May, and $10.80, nominal, for July. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON was strong and in better demand at the West, where short ribs closed for March at $5.25 nominal, May at $5.42, and July at $5.70. Short clear here was slow for export, with prices at 6c for March, 6.07½c for April, and 6.12½c for May.

BEEF—Trading is moderate and in small lots, with prices generally steady. Packers, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra india mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are held at $17 at the West, and have less demand.

CUTMEATS—City meats are freely offered; sales of 55,000 lb clear bellies at 6c, boxed. City-pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@5¾c; 12-lb do, 5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7⅜c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are steady in price, with fair demands. Receipts at the West, 73,287 head; same time last year, 52,038 head. Chicago—Receipts, 39,000 head; active, steady; $3.90@$4.45; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,414 head; closed easy; 5c lower; $3.75@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,759 head; steady; $3.80@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; slow, steady; $3.65@$4.15. Pittsburg—Active; $4.20@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.80@$4.20. Cleveland—Light and average and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; active; $4@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5⅝@5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is not changed. The price on city is not settled as yet for the week. The home trade keeps its limit at 4¼c, while the meiters still ask 4½c, as a rule, although it is said one lot of 50 hhds is under refusal at 4⅜c. There appears to be a difference of opinion over the prices of country; some parties say they have no trouble in getting 4¾c for strictly prime grades, and as aside from exceptional lots, which always bring prices away from the ordinary market, as on special demand for certain desirable grades, while others think that price extreme, and quote 4¼@4¾c, with the range at 4¼@4¾c; there has been some inferior sold as low as 4¼c; sales are 115,000 lb country at 4¼@4¾c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet and nominal, with city at 8¾c. Oleo stearine is held firmly at 7½c for city, with 7¼c bid; sale of 25,000 lb out of town at 7½c, delivered, at the West.

COTTON.

Contracts were unusually active and firmer, following New-Orleans and Liverpool, with considerable covering by local shorts, and the close steady at 7@8 points advance. Prices at one time were 11@12 points up, but reacted on local realizing, as the trading was chiefly local scalping. Spot was quiet and steady at 1-16c advance, with sales of 150 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 15-16
Middling upland	5 11-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or be'ow middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.57@5.58	5.59	5.50	7,800
April	5.57@5.58	5.59	5.52	3,000
May	5.61@5.62	5.63	5.56	52,400
June	5.63@5.64	5.67	5.59	29,500
July	5.67@5.68	5.70	5.63	5,800
August	5.70@5.71	5.74	5.65	39,400
September	5.74@5.75	5.78	5.70	1,500
October	5.80@5.81	5.83	5.75	9,600
November	5.84@5.86	5.85	5.79	1,700
December	5.88@5.89	5.89	5.88	1,100
January	....@....	5.90	5.90	400
February	....@....	....	....	....
Total				151,200

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

	S.	S&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3236	2854	2947	2624	..	..
New-Orleans	8717	6519	15012	4961	..	..
Mobile	111	516	1267	51	..	..
Savannah	2212	1883	2969	2009	..	..
Charleston	1090	4301	1084	1160	..	..
Wilmington	227	595	280	64	..	..
Norfolk	1406	2023	1858	1774	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	....	..	..
New-York	400	448	674	....	..	..
Boston	886	829	1140	2166	..	..
Philadelphia	1718	414	327	127	..	..
West Point	690	904	856	150	..	..
Newport News	....	....	....	....	..	..
Norfolk	....	....	....	....	..	..
Port Royal	....	....	....	....	..	..
Velasco	....	....	....	....	..	..
Total	20663	21281	28414	15086	..	..
This day last week	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949	16934
This day last year	8185	13150	12375	12004	7738	13703

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull, but closed firm at 5@19 points advance, through local covering. Havre was irregular and ¼f lower, and Hamburg dull and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was quiet and firm at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15½@15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 15¾c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5 to No. 7, per Flaxman, at 16¾c; 3,200 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags Central American, 500 bags Bucaramanga, and 280 bags Jamaica, on private terms. ...Option Sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—March, 1,000 bags at 14.95c; April, 250 bags at 14.70c, 250 bags at 14.75c, and 250 bags at 14.80c; May, 250 bags at 14.55c and 500 bags at 14.60c; September, 250 bags at 14.55c and 1,000 bags at 14.60c; December, 2,250 bags at 14.50c; total, 6,000 bags. Exchanges —500 bags September exchanged for 500 bags October, even; 15 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for April. Total for day, 8,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	14.95@15.00	16.35@16.40
April	14.75@14.80	16.05@16.15
May	14.60@14.65	15.80@15.85
June	14.60@14.65	15.45@15.55
July	14.65@14.70	15.15@15.20
August	14.60@14.65	14.85@14.95
September	14.60@14.65	14.75@14.80
October	14.60@14.65	14.40@14.45
November	14.45@14.55	14.10@14.25
December	14.50@14.55	14.00@14.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	148,060
Arrivals—Steamship Cyril, Ceara	650
Total	148,710
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,820
Total stock in New-York to-day	189,890
Total stock in Baltimore	20,584
Arrivals	....
Deliveries yesterday	178—20,411
Total stock in New-Orleans	5,838
Arrivals	....
Total	5,838
Deliveries yesterday	298— 5,540
Total stock in other ports	 25,951
Total stock in United States	165,841
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 5	72,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 5	40,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 5	100,000
Afloat from Europe to Feb. 27	10,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000
Total	240,000
	405,841
Same time 1894	447,658

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat beans 16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¼@20¼
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18¼@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19¼@21¼		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues good and prices remain firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@18	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand is very good, and the market shows considerable strength.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3¼@3⅞
Good	4⅝@5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at firm prices; sales, 7,000 bags Centrifugals, 96° test, at 2 7-32c, cost and freight, to Canada. Refined firm, but rather quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3¾	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾	
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 7	3	5-16@3½	
No. 8	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 9	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 10	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 11	3	@3 3-16	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2⅞	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Not much expansion to the trade as yet, and receipts keep up on too large a scale to give sellers any further advantage. There is, however, a firm holding of choice qualities, and some of the favorite marks cannot be bought at present quotations. Higher bids are being made on limas, to arrive, and the position on foreign beans is quite strong; sales of both medium and pea, to arrive, via steamer Scotia, are reported at our top figures. Green peas easy. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.45; do, pea, $1.95; do, medium, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85 @$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.90; do, foreign pea, $1.70@$1.85; do, foreign medium, $1.65@ $1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, $1.07½.

BUTTER—The market for fancy fresh creamery was quite steady, with sales generally at 20c and buyers fairly interested. Lower grades were neglected and easy. State dairy, new, freely offered and without much attention.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13 @15
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @17
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @17
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, thirds	14 @..
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @14½
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	12 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 8
Rolls, fresh, choice	13 @..
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8 @11

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	12 @16
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	16 @..
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @14
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancies	15 @15½
Dairies, tubs an dfirkins, firsts	12 @14
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	15 @..
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @9½
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	16 @..
Creamery, June, common to extra	10 @15
Factory, firkins	8½@10
Factory, tubs	7½@ 9

CHEESE—A fair outlet for fancy full cream in a jobbing way and prices fully sustained, while low grades and part skims find a very moderate sale.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3½
Pennsylvania skims	1 @ 1½
State, full skims	1½@ 2½

EGGS—Demand was fair and close to current receipts, with prices about as before quoted and rather firm.

State and Pennsylvania	23 @23½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	23 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	22 @22½
Duck	35 @..

FRUITS, FRESH—Apples are in lighter supply and the demand is a trifle better; the tone of the market is a shade firmer, but sales show no material change in the range of values. Other fruits show little change, but California oranges are more plentiful and barely steady. We quote: Apples, Greenings, Baldwin, and spy, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, Winesap, $4.50; do, Russet, $2@$3. Grapes, Catawba, per basket, 14@22c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.50@$4. Oranges, California, per box, $2.75@$3.50; do, Havana, per bbl, $3.50@ $4.50.

FRUITS, DRIED—There is a pretty fair jobbing trade in evaporated apples from 7c down, most buyers evidently thinking more of price than of quality; a few choice apples are also moving at 7¼c, occasionally 7½c, but the higher grades are not often inquired for. Sun-dried apples in light stock and firmly held. Chops wanted. Prime cores and skins steady. Raspberries higher and scarce. Other small fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@ 8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5¼@6½c; do, sun-dried, 5½@ 6¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21½@22c; plums, State, 5@5½c; cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5¼@5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@ 9½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: Wild ducks, canvas and redhead, per pair, 50c@$1.50; do, mallard and black, 40@75c; do, common kinds, 10@25c; English snipe, Western, frozen, $1.75 @$2.25; do, Southern, fresh, 50c@$1.25.

POULTRY—Alive—Fifteen carloads arrived since last report. The Jews bought with some freedom for the approaching holidays, and there was a higher and firm market, especially for prime fowls and good turkeys. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, 10½@11c; do, Southern, 9½@10c; chickens, 10@10½c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60@95c; geese, $1@ $1.37; pigeons, per pair, 35@45c. Dressed—Receipts of fresh-killed poultry are moderate, both present and prospective; the demand is light, but the tone is firm on choice qualities, though irregular and barely steady on inferior grades, of which a large part of the supply consists. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 10@12c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 8@ 8½c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 28@ 30c; do, Fall roosters, 20@22c; do, yearling pullets, 16@18c; fowls, Western, scalded, 10@10½c; do, dry-picked, 9@10c; ducks, 10@ 15c; geese, 8@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 16@ 22c; do, Western, 13@18c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$4.25. We quote for frozen poultry: Turkeys, No. 1, 11@12c; chickens, 10@12½c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes worked out fairly, and all desirable stock was steady. Onions quiet and freely offered as quoted.

Cabbage, per 100	$4.00@$12.00		
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00		
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 65		
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 8.00		
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50		
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75		
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50		
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@ 2.25		
Turnips, per bbl	75@ 1.00		
Kale, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25		
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@ 2.00		
Spinach, Baltimore	2.50@ 2.75		
Spinach, Norfolk	2.50@ 3.50		

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.87@$2.00
State, prime, per 180 lb	1.80@ 2.25
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.75
Maine, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	5.50@ 6.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady at unchanged prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@65c; do, shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 50@55c; clover, 55@40c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Export demand very slow, and home inquiry light, with prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@11	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	7	@ 9	
State N

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Market Weakens on a Break in Baltimore and Ohio.

UNEASINESS OVER THE COAL SITUATION

London Trading on Both Sides of the Market—Guessing as to the Coming Dividend on American Sugar.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

London dealt on both sides of the market to-day. Before the opening, prices in that city were considerably above those prevailing here, but when our market advanced to meet them, the foreigners sold, indicating that their trading was largely of a speculative character. Sentiment among local operators continues favorable, but business remains light.

In the afternoon the market became heavy under the break in Baltimore and Ohio and the softness of the coal stocks. The movement in Baltimore and Ohio was attributed to certain bear leaders who are said to be "gunning" for a block of 10,000 shares carried on margin since last Summer, when the stock was selling in the seventies. There is rarely any activity in the stock, and as it is unsupported, it invites attack. There has been considerable criticism regarding the position of the company's finances recently, and one reason that there are not more buyers at the decline is that the managers have failed to reply to the attacks except in the most general way. The anthracite coal situation has become greatly disorganized, and the lack of harmony accounts sufficiently for the weakness in the stocks of the coal companies. The Granger stocks were fractionally lower at the close with the rest of the market. Sugar is under such close manipulation that the fluctuations mean little more than the momentary disposition of the clique in control. The coming dividend forms a subject for guesswork, and traders take position on the stock in accordance with their belief as to the rate of the coming distrubution. This afternoon the majority believed that the rate for the quarter would be 2, instead of 3 per cent. The other industrials were quieter than usual and closed at fractional losses.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was more plentiful. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,295,836, and the balances $4,995,025. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $189,143.

In London call money was 5⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills, 1⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. There were no transactions between bankers. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—25c premium. Chicago—10c premium. St. Louis—65c premium bid; offered at 75c

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾.

In London bar silver sold at 27 11-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,749,938, and the imports for the same period $6,410,459. The net exports, therefore, have been $20,339,479.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco pf	1
Bay State Gas	⅞
National Lead	¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1½
United States Cordage gtd	1
Wheeling & L. E. pf	1

DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Ref	1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	4¼
Ch., R. I. & Pac	¾
Consolidated Gas	1
New Jersey Central	1½
New York Central	1⅛
Southern Railway pf	1¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	155
Broadway	235
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	118
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
City	440
Citizens'	130
Commerce	180
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	277
Deposit	12½
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	112
Fourteenth Street	175
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
German-American	113
Germania	300
Greenwich	165
Hanover	305
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	500
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	185
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	160
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	112
Metropolitan	1
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	225
New-York County	540
N. Y. National Exchange	100
Ninth National	120
Nineteenth Ward	110
National Bank of North America	137
Oriental	200
Pacific	175
Park	275
Phenix	112
Republic	145
Seaboard National	155
Second National	300
Shoe & Leather	95
Southern National	150
State of New-York	100
Third National	105
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	110

Thirty-five shares of Seaboard Bank stock sold at 168.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	23½	23½	23	23	22¾	23	200
*American Sugar Refining	92¾	92¾	91⅝	91⅝	91⅞	92	34,442
*American Sugar Refining pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92⅜	92½	180
*American Tobacco	91¾	91¾	91¼	91½	91½	91⅝	1,135
American Tobacco pf	105	105	105	105	105¼	107	110
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	4	510
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	¾	500
Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	52¾	52¾	52¾	53	3,685
*Bay State Gas	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15¼	15⅜	700
Canada Southern	40	40	48½	48½	48½	49	342
Canadian Pacific	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	39½	40½	300
Central Pacific	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	14	14⅜	130
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	300
Chicago Gas	70⅜	71⅛	70⅜	71	71	71¼	3,175
Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	147	...	5
Chicago & Northwestern	89¼	89¼	88¼	88¼	88⅛	88⅜	6,285
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70⅜	71⅛	70¼	70½	70½	70⅝	6,450
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36½	36½	36½	36½	35½	36½	325
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55½	55½	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅞	18,450
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	117	117	117	117	116⅞	118	400
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	62½	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	61⅝	61⅞	2,550
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19	19⅜	600
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	61	61	61	61	60½	...	100
Consolidated Gas Company	131½	131½	131½	131½	130½	132	250
Delaware & Hudson	126½	127¼	126½	126½	125¼	127⅝	320
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157⅜	158	157½	157½	157½	158	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	35	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	6,455
General Electric	26¾	27	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	3,993
Illinois Central	86	86	84½	84½	84	86	200
Iowa Central	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	...	100
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½	16	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70	71¾	10
Lake Shore	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	136	137	100
*Long Island Traction	7	7¼	7	7¼	7	7¼	410
Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48¾	7,735
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	6	6½	6	6¼	6	6½	200
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾	100
Manhattan Con	107½	107¾	107½	107½	107½	108	904
Missouri Pacific	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	19¾	2,625
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅞	850
Morris & Essex	159	159	159	159	...	...	90
*National Lead Co	29	29¾	29	29¼	29⅛	29¼	1,700
*National Lead Co. pf	83	83	83	83	83	83½	151
New-Jersey Central	87	87	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85⅝	11,630
New-York Central	96¾	96¾	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95¾	2,912
N. Y., L. E. & W	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	8⅜	8¾	700
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¼	12¾	200
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37	38	200
Norfolk & Western pf	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	400
North American	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	100
Northern Pacific pf	14	14	13¾	13⅝	14	14⅛	600
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16	16	16	16¼	400
Oregon S. L. & U. N	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	7	4
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22½	22½	21½	22¼	110
Philadelphia & Reading	8¼	8⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛	1,770
Pittsburg & Western pf	33	33	33	33	31	33	7
P., C., C. & St. L	14¼	14¼	16¼	16¼	16	16½	100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46½	47½	46½	47½	47½	49	430
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	156	156	153½	155	1
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10	10	10	9¾	10⅛	110
St. Paul & Omaha	29⅜	29⅜	29¾	29¾	29⅞	30½	100
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17½	18	300
Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¼	9⅞	1,540
Southern Railway pf	31¼	31¼	29⅞	30	29⅞	30⅛	3,427
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	14½	15	200
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	500
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	1	1	1	1	1	1½	100
Union Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	9	9¼	112
United States Cordage	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜	890
United States Cordage pf	8¼	9	8¾	8⅞	8½	8¾	800
United States Cordage gtd	17	17	17	17	16⅜	17½	220
United States Express	41	42	41	42	40	42	25
United States Rubber	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	100
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93½	94½	100
*United States Leather pf	60	60¼	60	60⅛	59¾	60¼	250
Wabash	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	100
Wabash pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	13	10
Western Union Telegraph	87	87⅜	86⅞	86⅞	86¾	87	2,379
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	8⅞	9½	500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35½	36⅝	35½	36⅜	34½	37	814

Total sales 138,981
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, T & S F 4s 15,000 63½ | 6,000s3 63½ | 4,000 63½ | 20,000 63⅝ | 3,000 63½ | 10,000 63⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 Registered 3,000 110
Beech Creek 1st 15,000 103½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 12,000 110
B, C R & N 1st 1,000 104½
Canada So 1st, Gtd 1,000 110¾ | 9,000 110¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000 105¾ | 2,000 105¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 10,000 71¼ | 4,000 71
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s 1,000 94 | 1,000 94⅜
Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000 87½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000 96½ | 4,000 96⅞
Chi & Erie Inc 5,000 16½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 3,000 40 | 5,000 39¾ | 50,000 39
Chi & N W Cons 7s 1,000 140
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 3,000 100½ | 15,000 100⅝ | 5,000 100½ | 3,000 100⅝ | 2,000 100¾
Colorado Mid 1st 5,000 62 | 3,000 63
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000 87⅝ | 1,000 87¾ | 13,000 88 | 2,000 88¼ | 2,000 88½
Den & Rio Grande 4s 2,000 81
E T, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000 105½ | 4,000 105¾
Erie 3d Mtg 1,000 105½
Ft W & D C 1st 5,000 67¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1,000 88½ | 6,000 88¼ | 5,000 88 | 1,000 88½ | 5,000 88¾ | 10,000s20 88½ | 4,000 88¼ | 1½,000 88⅜
Int & Gt N 1st 2,000 117½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 2,000 85
Kan Pac 1st Cons 3,000 63½
Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 94½ | 4,000 94
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 3,000 100½
Leh & W B B M 5s 2,000 85
L I G M 4s 1,000 95¾
Louis & Nash Ev, H & Nash 1st 13,000 113½ | N O & Mob 2d 2,000 103¼ | Unified Gold 4s 1,000 73¾
L, N A & Chi Cons 1,000 91½ | 3,000 95 | 3,000 95¼
Mexican Nat 1st 1,000 90
Mil, L S & W 1st 5,000 130½
Mil & St Paul 1st So Minn Div 5,000 116⅝ | Terminal 5s 5,000s20F 109½
Mil & St Paul Cons 1,000 126
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 16,000 80¼ | 5,000 80⅝ | 3,000 80¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 3,000 45 | 5,000 45¼ | 5,000 45½ | 11,000 46 | 1,000 45¼ | 8,000 45⅝ | 10,000 45½
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 2,000 78
Mo, Kan & East 1st 12,000 84⅞ | 5,000 85 | 1,000 84⅞
N Y Cent Deb 5s 15,000 106
N Y Cent & St L 4s 1,000 102⅞
N Y Elevated 1st 2,000 108⅛
N Y & N J Tel 5s 15,000 104¼
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s 9,000 90
Nor Pac 1st, Reg 5,000 112½
Nor Pac 1st, Coup 5,000 113
Nor Pac 2d, Coup 5,000 82¾ | 5,000 82½ | 7,000 82¼
Nor Pac Cons 5s 1,000 26¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 91¾
Ohio & M Con S F 4,000 107
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000 91⅞ | 1,000 91½
Oregon Imp 1st 2,000 98
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 5,000 54½ | 1,000 53¾ | 5,000 55
Ore Short Line 6s 7,000 90¾ | 1,000 90½ | Trust Receipts 10,000 90¼ | 5,000 91⅛
Peo, G & C of Chi 2d Gtd 6s 5,000 106
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div 2,000 93
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000 75
Phil & Reading 2d Pf Inc 5,000 10½ | 3d Pf Inc 2,000 6¾ | 5,000 6⅝ | 15,000 6½
Rich & Dan 6s 5,000 119
R, W & Og Cons 1,000 118
St L & Iron Mt 1st Ext 5s 6,000s3 100½
Cairo, Ark & T 1st 2,000 97
St L & S F Con 4s 500 50 | 3,000 50½
St L & S F G M 6s 1,000 104
St L S W 1st 10,000 67½ | 12,000 67⅝
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 6,000 116 | Reduced to 4½s 2,000 101¼
St L S W 2d Inc 10,000 21¾ | 5,000 22
San An & Ar P 4s 9,000 55
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs 3,000 40
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 5,000 97
So Pac of Ariz 1st 1,000 88
So Pac, N Mex 1st 7,000 100½
So Ry 1st 5s 10,000 86¼ | 5,000 86⅞ | 1,000 86¾ | 13,000 86
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 85¼ | 1,000 85⅜ | 1,000 85
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 2,000 23¼ | 1,000 23⅜ | 10,000 23 | 2,000 22⅞ | 7,000 22⅝ | 2,000 22⅞ | 11,000 22¾ | 4,000 22⅝ | 10,000 22½
Third Av 1st 5s 1,000 118¾
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 9,000 57
Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000 102¾ | 4,000 102¼
Union Pac 1st, 1897 2,000 102½
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 102¾
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 1,000 33
Virginia Mid G M 1,000 94
Guarantee Stamped 4,000 94½ | 1,000 94⅜
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s 1,000 64 | 2,000s3 64 | 5,000 64¼
West Shore Guaranteed 4s 9,000 104⅞ | Registered 4,000 104⅞ | 11,000 104
Wheel & L E 1st 4,000 100 | Wheeling Div 2,000 93

Total sales $896,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	146
Albany & Susquehanna	168	...
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	90	...
American C. Oil pf	67	68½
American District Telegraph	...	41
American Express	110½	112½
American T. & C	...	92
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	5
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	...
Boston Air Line pf	103	...
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	...	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	...	50
Cedar F. & M	4¾	5½
Chicago & Alton pf	160	173
Chicago & E. Ill	50	53
C. & E. Ill. pf	90	...
Chi. & N. W. pf	139	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	...
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	4	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	25
Col. Fuel & I. pf	50	60
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4¼
Commercial Cable	137	...
Consolidated Coal	28	32
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅝	11½
D., M. & Ft. D	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	...
*D., S. S. & A	2½	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	5½	7
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	96	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M pf	...	45
Great Northern pf	102	105
Green Bay & Winon., t. r	⅞	⅞
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r	1⅛	1½
Homestake	18	...
Int. Cond. & Ins	41	45
Iowa Central pf	20	23
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	1½	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	...
Laclede Gas	25½	25¾
Laclede Gas pf	82	85
Long Island	84	85
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	...
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	7⅛	...
Mexican Telegraph	17½	19
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	25½	28
Minn. & St. L. pf, all as. pd	44	48
Minnesota Iron	...	40
Mobile & Ohio	12	15
National Linseed Oil	10½	20
National Starch	4¾	6
National Starch, 1st pf	...	...
National Starch, 2d pf	15	25
New Central C	5	8
New-Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. E., all as. pd	20⅞	30½
N. Y. & N. H	194	196
N. Y., C. & St. L	11¾	12½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	...
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	22½	29½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	16½	17½
Norfolk Southern	60	...
Norfolk & Western	1⅞	2¾
Northern Pacific	2¾	3
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	8	9
Oregon R. & N	15	20
Pennsylvania Coal	300	...
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3⅝
P., F. W. & C	156	...
P., F. W. & C. pf	150	...
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114	...
St. Louis Southern	96	...
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island	⅛	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106	110
St. Paul, M. & M	105	108
Silver bullion cfs	60¾	...
Southern Cotton Oil	...	50½
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	72	81
U. P., D. & G	3¼	3½
*United States Leather	7	7½
Utica & B. River	150	...
Wells-Fargo Express	103	107
Wisconsin Central	2½	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	92¾	92¾	91⅜	91⅞	16,200
A., T. & S. F.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	200
Chi. Gas	70¾	71⅜	70⅜	71	3,150
C., R. I. & P.	62¼	62⅝	62⅛	62¼	970
C., B. & Q.	70½	71	70⅜	70⅜	3,620
C., M. & St. P.	55⅝	55½	54⅞	54⅞	13,110
Cent. of N. J.	87½	87⅛	85¾	85¾	2,150
C. & N. W.	89¼	89⅝	88¼	88⅜	5,060
Dist. & C. F.	12⅝	13	12⅜	12¾	2,660
Gen. Elec.	26¾	27	26⅛	26⅜	1,080
Louis. & N.	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	2,810
Manhattan	107¾	107¾	107¼	107½	110
Mo. Pac.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	370
Nat. Lead	28⅞	29⅜	28½	29¼	300
N. Y. Cent.	96⅜	96¾	95⅝	95⅝	790
N.Y.,L.E.& W.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	100
Phil. & Rdg.	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	1,350
So. Ry.	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	50
So. Ry. pf.	30	30	30	30	180
Texas Pac.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	10
U. S. Cord.	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5½	170
West. Union.	87⅜	87⅜	86⅞	87	2,150

Total sales 56,540

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tex. Pac. 2d	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	$5,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf, inc.	10½	10½	10½	10½	3,000
Phil. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	$2,000

Total sales $10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bullion	.19	.19	.19	.19	100
C.,Cal. & Va.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	75
Sierra Nev.	.76	.76	.76	.76	100

Total sales 275

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54⅜	54½	53⅞	54	586,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155½	...
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf	28	35
American Typefounders	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf	10	22
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1895	104	...
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	...
Barney & Smith Car common	14½	17
Barney & Smith pf. stock	...	50
†Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	100½	102½
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	192
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	...
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	...
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	...
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	...
Brooklyn Elevated	10⅜	12⅜
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	64½	67½
Brooklyn City Railroad	154½	156½
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	...	53½
†Brklyn Wharf & Whouse Co. 5s	103⅝	104⅛
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	...
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102¼	103¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	...	62
Central & South Am. Tel	116	119
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	112	116
Central Cross-Town	170	...
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	...
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	½
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	...
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	...
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey C'y) stk.	67	70
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	278	...
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93	95
Dry Dock, East B'way & Bat	163	165
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105	109
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	181	183
Eighth Avenue	310	...
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	...	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	58½	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56½	59½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	...
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	80½	82½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	74½	76½
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	305	320
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	...
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	...
Holland Trust stock	...	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	70	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93	95
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104⅜	105¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	...
Indianapolis Gas stock	135	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102⅜	103⅜
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	69½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	77
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	...
International Ocean Telegraph	106	...
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	...	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	...
Knickerbocker Trust Company	...	163
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	85⅜	87⅜
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	89¾	87¾
Long Island Traction	7	7¼
Lorillard Company pf	118	120
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	152	155½
Manhattan Trust Company	118	124
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	...
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	...
Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	...
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104¼	...
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock	178	186
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48½	53
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com	10½	...
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	92
National Bank of Commerce	180	185
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	70	...
National Wall Paper Co. pf	...	83
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	4	...
New-Orleans Traction com	15½	17
New-Orleans Traction pf	57	60
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	30	36
New-York Air Brake Company	...	10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	21	24
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	40	44
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	80	...
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	103	...
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	352	...
New-York & Texas land scrip	55	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO.

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that Company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable Certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.
New-York, February 23, 1895.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 85, Drexel Building,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2507	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2390	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2663	3048
187	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2519	2713	3187
216	1440	1701	1942	2319	2357	2739	
231	1443	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	1742	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2370	2583	2871	
438	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Second Mortgage Bonds.

By an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, made Feb. 21, 1895, Mr. Johnston Livingston, the Chairman of this committee, has been made a party defendant in the action brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. for the foreclosure of the Second and subsequent Mortgages upon its property and for other purposes; and THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS ARE NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME REPRESENTED BY A PERSON ACTING SOLELY IN THEIR INTERESTS. One of the objects of this committee has therefore been accomplished, for it has always been clear to this committee that the Trust Company claiming to represent as Trustee the Second, Third, and Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders and the holders of Collateral Trust Notes, could not adequately and properly represent Second Mortgage Bonds. As Judge Jenkins says: "A Trustee cannot be permitted to assume a position inconsistent with or in opposition to his trust. His duty is single, and he cannot serve two masters with antagonistic interests."

This committee represents only Second Mortgage Bondholders; for as Judge Jenkins also truly says:

"The Adams Committee therefore stands in the same plight with the complainant trustee under all the mortgages. Its interest would be not only to protect the General Second and General Third Mortgages, but also the Consolidated Mortgage and possibly its interest under the General Second and General Third Mortgages might be subordinated to its larger interest under the Consolidated Mortgage."

We call the attention of Second Mortgage Bondholders to the above decision, trusting that they will see where their interests lie.

Copies of the opinion of the Court may be obtained by any bond or certificate holder on application to the Secretary of this committee.

The depository for the bonds is the New-York Security and Trust Co., No. 46 Wall St., New-York.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman,
DUMONT CLARKE, Vice-Chairman,
LUTHER KOUNTZE,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
CHARLES B. WRIGHT,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY, Jr.,
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.
S. E. KILNER, Secretary. } Committee.

120 Broadway, New-York, March 5, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this Committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the Seconds also.

This UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.
Equipment 5 Per Cent Mtge. Bonds.
DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-one thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, ($41,218.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 15th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO.,
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN CO.,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2nds,
MICHIGAN PENINSULAR CAR CO.,
AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' CO.,
NEW-YORK & NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.,

Bought by

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 23, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.

C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD MARION STREET MATERNITY HOSPITAL will be held on THURSDAY, March 14, 1895, at 139 2d Av., New-York City, at 4 o'clock P. M.

J. F. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

New-York, March 6, 1895.

Produce Exchange Bank's Clearances.

The New-York Produce Exchange Bank, having been admitted to the Clearing House Association by a unanimous vote, will make its first clearing of checks this morning.

The bank is situated at 2 Broadway, in the Produce Exchange Building. It was organized in 1883 with a capital of $1,000,000, and has an accumulated surplus of $300,000. The business of the bank is steadily increasing, and its sterling exchange department, opened several years ago, has grown to be an important factor.

The officers are: President—Forrest H. Parker; Vice President—Richard H. Laimbeer; Cashier—William A. Sherman; Assistant Cashier—Gates W. McGarrah. The Directors are Alexander E. Orr, S. Jacoby, Alexander Munn, E. S. Whitman, R. H. Laimbeer, Henry W. O. Edye, Forrest H. Parker, William H. Wallace, Albert S. Roe, and Charles R. Flint.

A Family Saved from Suffocation.

Edward O'Connor, a tailor, his wife, and three children narrowly escaped death by suffocation yesterday morning in their home at 943 Park Avenue.

They were asleep at 4 o'clock in the morning, when a neighbor discovered that the house was on fire and gave an alarm. They were aroused with difficulty, and Mr. O'Connor was taken unconscious to the street, where he revived.

The fire started in a defective flue on the first floor, and the smoke from the rapidly-spreading flames filled the house before the firemen arrived. The damage to the house and furniture was about $500.

REIGN OF MURPHY IN TROY

Report of the Senate Committee on the Election Frauds.

MACHINE RULE AND ITS RESULTS

Republicans as Well as Democrats Involved in the Disgraceful Revelations of the Committee.

ALBANY, March 6.—A partisan report was made to the Senate to-day by the special Senate committe appointed by the last Senate to inquire into the election frauds committed in the various cities and villages of the State. The report, which follows in full, deals exclusively with election methods in Troy, and although Republicans are admitted to have countenanced the frauds committed, the report throws all the blame on the Democrats. The report says:

Your committe organized, and employed one Republican and one Democrat as counsel. Testimony was taken in the City of Troy relative to election methods in that city. The investigation related mainly to the conduct of the Fall election of 1893 and the Spring election of 1894 in Troy. The election boards at these two elections were composed of two Democrats and one Republican.

The City administration is Democratic, and the Police Department, including the Commissioners and the force, is Democratic. The history of these two elections presents a shocking condition of affairs. It shows uniform and intentional violations of nearly every provision of the election law, and constant interference with and outrage upon the rights of the public and of honest citizens. It is a story of repeating, violence, rioting, and crime, culminating in murder. It is the exemplified work of a desperate and hitherto resistless political machine, so adjusted, organized, and run as to enable individuals in the name of the Democratic Party, and in defiance of law, to overthrow government and thwart the rights of suffrage.

This machine is an organization composed of professional politicians, having a recognized, acknowledged, and responsible head, and operates through Democratic election officers, repeaters, and other outlaws supported by a Police Department and a police force obedient to its dictation. It attracts and unites to itself the criminal class, and its election day work is done by heelers and desperadoes, some of whom serve as election officers, others as police, and the remained as repeaters under the guidance of the first two.

This organization, known as the "Murphy" machine, approves, rewards, and protects its rule, and thus perpetuates its power. The process known as "repeating" is accomplished by persons not entitled to vote, going through the city singly or in bands voting in the various districts on the names of legally registered voters. In many instances and in many districts names of persons legally entitled to vote were voted upon two, three, or more times during one election.

This process was carried on with a publicity that is incredible. It was practiced in many wards throughout the city. The same repeater would stand at the same polling place and vote under different names two, three, or as many times as he liked. Names upon which to vote would be given the repeater by Democratic workers outside the polling place. This was the rule, but in some instances Democratic Inspectors would give names from the registry list to repeaters who would stand waiting for them. Repeaters would take a name from the Democratic worker or officer and enter a booth to prepare his ballot, and, on coming out of the booth, would give a different name, having forgotten while in the booth the name upon which he was expected to vote. In such cases the worker would prompt the repeater and tell him his name. Sometimes the legal voter whose name was given to a repeater would at the time be in the line, and would himself protest against the outrage. In such case the legal voter would be threatened with arrest by a Democratic policeman for disturbing the election, and when such legal voter was finally allowed to cast his vote he invariably had to swear it in.

The name of a prohibition watcher was voted on in his presence in this manner, against his unavailing protest. These repeaters usually went in squads and were under the charge and guidance of some Democratic worker of the city. Police officers, Aldermen, and other officials piloted and protected this disreputable gang engaged in this damnable business from polling place to polling place in the city. A Sergeant of police, an ex-President of the Common Council, a member of the detective force are samples of the official position held by those who escorted and guarded these criminals in the commission of their crimes. Upon reaching a polling place the voting thugs would be taken in charge by the official thugs in a blacksmith's shop, a saloon, or other convenient place, and the official or other worker having them in charge would enter the polling place and obtain from a Democratic Inspector a list of unvoted names, or the worker would himself carry the registry list out of the polling place and make the list for himself, and upon the names so obtained the waiting repeater would, upon receiving his name, enter and vote.

In not one case was a gang of repeaters headed by a Republican. In not one case was a challenge interposed by a Democrat. In not a single case was a repeater arrested by a Democratic policeman, and we recollect no case in which a Republican challenge was not overruled by the Democratic majority. Repeated requests to arrest these criminals were made to the police by the Republicans, but no arrests were made, and the only person in danger of arrest was the person making the request. In these instances those aiding the repeaters claimed to be Republicans, but they are what are known as "Murphy" Republicans, a class as much distrusted in Troy as the Murphy Democrats themselves. They are on the Board of Police Commissioners, on the police force, and in other stations, and abject submission to Murphy is the apparent price of their appointment. Their chief value lies in their pretended affiliation with the Republican Party. Democrats can be found in abundance to commit the crimes; the need is to find men who will do vile service and at the same time, by professing Republicanism, place part of the odium upon the Republican Party. If the present alleged Republican member of the Police Commission should admit that he is a Democrat, as his acts clearly prove, his usefulness to the Democratic machine would be destroyed. If the alleged Republican policemen should admit that they are Democrats, they would lose their places in a day. The loss of their positions is the only thing they fear. Disgrace is to them an unknown term, for they cling to their places in spite of the fact that they are despised both by the party they have betrayed and by the party by which they are bought. The cause of this revolting condition in Troy is what is known as Murphyism. Decency in politics seems not to have been known in recent years in that city.

Under this machine, a system so degraded and rotten has been created and fostered that no person who has not actually heard the testimony could believe that a condition so appalling and corrupt could exist in a civilized and decent community. The Republican Party is in no way responsible for this condition, but some individual members of that party are responsible. Year after year Murphyism has gained strength. One Republican has surrendered himself for office, another for business advantage, another through fear or cajolery, until scores of prominent Republicans, who were willing to trade their political principles for personal advantage, are now classed and serving as Murphy Republicans. The effect upon the Republican Party of this pernicious system is that large numbers of apparently respectable men, claiming to be Republicans, can be put into immediate and determined action at the bidding of Mr. Murphy, even though such action be against Republican measures and against the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican Party.

The effect of this system upon the City of Troy has been to turn its elections into fraudulent and unchecked carnivals, and to destroy all confidence in the proclaimed results. The canvass of votes repeatedly disclosed that the number of ballots, as well as the number of names on the poll lists, greatly exceeded the number of names on the registry list, while many names not voted upon still remained on the registry list. This excess was sometimes counted, sometimes withdrawn, but never disposed of as directed by law, but invariably to the prejudice of the Republican candidates.

The same name was in many instances voted upon by different individuals two, three, or four times, and in single districts twenty, thirty, fifty, and probably an unascertainable number of illegal ballots cast. In one district the police permitted two lines of voters to be formed, one composed of legal voters and the other of "repeaters." The last were allowed to enter, vote, and leave the polling place by these policemen, who held back the line of legal voters, browbeating, bullying, and threatening them with violence. This was one of the districts in the ward where Robert Ross was murdered. The police and city authorities had abundant knowledge that a condition of things existed which called for the utmost vigilance by the authorities in the district in which this sad tragedy occurred, but no protection was afforded or attempted.

The inference is unavoidable, from all the circumstances, that if the Police Department had not favored the election of the machine ticket and had not violated its sworn duty, Ross would not have been murdered nor his friends maimed and wounded.

The facts force the conclusion that these repeaters had the sympathy and support of the Democratic workers and Inspectors and the protection and active assistance of the police. That provision of the law which prescribes how assistance shall be rendered was generally ignored. Men repeatedly entered the booths under the guise of rendering assistance to disabled voters, when the voter had taken no oath whatever. Sometimes the Inspector refused to put the oath, and voters and assistants were allowed to enter booths together, without restraint or limit, when it was apparent to all observers, the Inspectors included, that there was no disability on the part of the proposed voter, and that his oath was false. In one instance a man who had been driving a carriage all day for the purpose of bringing persons to polling places, swore that he was blind and totally disabled, and was aided in preparing his ballot.

In other instances a Democratic worker, who was then an Alderman in Troy, but not an officer of the election, went within the guard rail with a voter, received from the Inspector a set of ballots, folded them himself, and gave them to the Inspector, who deposited them in the ballot box, the voter never having had the ticket in his hands, nor entered a booth, nor taken a disability oath.

Violations of various other provisions of the election law were common throughout the city at each of such elections. For example, persons prohibited by law were admitted indiscriminately within the guard rail during such elections; paster ballots were delivered to voters within the guard rail contrary to law, and Inspectors opened ballots before depositing them, and received ballots upon names not upon the registry lists. Ballots were delivered to and voted by persons not registered. Regularly accredited watchers of the Republican Party were thrown out of the polling places by police officers, registry lists were taken outside the polling places, apparently to furnish names for the repeaters; an influx of illegal voters invading the polling places immediately thereafter and voting upon the names taken from the list. Democratic Inspectors of Election and poll clerks went into booths with voters, and electioneered within the polling places, notwithstanding the protests and challenges of Republican citizens. Police officers refused to make arrests when ordered, the rules relating to challenges were ignored, Inspectors put oaths not provided for, and refused to put those prescribed.

Young men voted on old men's names; repeaters voted on dead men's names, and, in one instance, a white man voted a negro's name, and those things were done when the owners of the names voted on by repeaters were well-known to one or more of the Election Board. In every case the challenge and remonstrance came from the Republicans, and were almost generally overruled by the Democratic majority. In one district of the Thirteenth Ward a Democratic Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, at the close of the polls, at a little before 6 o'clock, locked the ballot box and left the polling place, taking the key with him. The policeman in charge then locked the door of the polling place, and left also, leaving several election officers locked in the room. The Chairman did not return until 8:10 o'clock in the evening, after the ballots in the other two districts of that ward had been counted and announced. Upon his return the ballots in his district were counted by him, he and his Democratic associates refusing to allow the Republican Inspector to count or in any way handle the tickets or to see them counted.

The result was that this Thirteenth Ward, although Republican by about 300, gave a fraudulent majority to the Democratic candidates of about 250, making a change of over 500 votes in that ward alone. In the Fall of 1893, although the State gave a majority of over 100,000 against Isaac H. Maynard, the City of Troy, in spite of the overwhelming and unprecedented popular uprising, gave Maynard a majority of nearly 6,000, the frauds at the election being without parallel even in that corrupt and degraded city.

False counting and false declarations of results, flagrant and various violations of law are detailed in the evidence, and the foregoing are given only as illustrations of the shameless outrages perpetrated by the Democratic Party in the City of Troy under the protection and encouragement of the outlaws of the "Murphy" machine. Many honest citizens were prevented from voting, fear of the obstruction of policemen and repeaters caused them to abandon the attempt and leave the polling places.

The truth is evident that all these evil practices could have been prevented if the leaders in power had made the attempt, and it is probable that the honest citizens of Troy would have stopped these crimes without the aid of the police if the latter and repeaters causing them to abandon the mitting the crimes they are sworn to prevent.

Your committee further investigated to some extent the conduct of the Police Commissioners, who are also by law Commissioners of Excise of Troy, and to some extent the affairs of the Police Department. The investigation disclosed violations of duty on the part of the Commissioners, both as Commissioners of Police and of Excise, and violations of duty on the part of the Superintendent and officers of the police force, but this line of investigation was greatly embarrassed by fear on the part of witnesses to testify publicly. These witnesses were apparently intimidated or otherwise prevented from giving evidence by those who would have been damaged by their testimony.

If the results of this investigation bear with severity against one party rather than the other, it is because the iniquities disclosed were perpetrated by that party. The responsibility for the outrages and unlawful practices prevailing in the City of Troy rests on persons high in official places who have acquiesced in and profited thereby. The facts above given are uncontradicted, although every opportunity was given to all parties and persons interested to present testimony in relation to the conduct and methods of these elections.

The committee endeavored to insure absolute fairness in the investigation by employing as its counsel attorneys understood to represent the sentiment of the people in Troy who complained of these grave outrages, and by employing a representative of the Democratic Party in Troy against whom the accusations of crime were made.

There was no attempt to magnify the wrongdoings of one party or to conceal the sins of the other. The examination was absolutely free and open. Had evidence been offered refuting the grave accusations and crimes presented before your committee, it would have been received, but no such evidence was offered, nor any claim made that it could be procured.

The conclusion of your committee is that in the City of Troy election crimes are due to the utter disregard of law by the leaders of the Democratic Party, to a dishonest and incompetent police force, and to the subserviency of many so-called Republicans to the atrocious service of the Murphy machine.

The details already given of this story of shame and iniquity could easily be multiplied. Enough was presented to your committee to show that in Troy election frauds have often overthrown the people, and that the law-abiding citizens are entitled to and should receive assistance at the hands of the Legislature.

The grave abuses now prevailing could be greatly remedied and a very substantial aid to good government in that city rendered by the passage of an act by the Legislature creating a responsible and efficient Police Department in place of the present incompetent and dishonest force. But whatever legislation is passed should be so framed as to be absolutely free from the influence or control of the political element that now degrades and rules the city.

The report is signed by J. Mullin, C. W. Stapleton, F. D. Kilburn, and Henry H. Persons, the majority members of the committee.

Paying the Bills Now.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6.—The Board of Freeholders to-day, by a vote of 12 to 4, agreed to pay ex-Judge Hoffman $2,250 for assistance to the counsel for the Freeholders during the late investigation. This was for thirty-two days' services. During the discussion it was developed that Mr. Byrington, counsel for the City Club, who prosecuted the case against the Freeholders, charged but $25 per day for his services.

Freeholders Come to Blows.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 6.—Freeholders David McCloskey and Frank Mulvey, who for years have not been on the best of terms, came to blows in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Mulvey was arrested on a charge of atrocious assault preferred by McCloskey. The cause of the trouble was the distribution of county patronage and the taking of lunatics to the State asylums.

A Seventeen-Year Old Heiress.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 6.—Miss Blanche Chapman, the daughter of a day laborer in this city, has become heiress to $100,000, part of which is invested in lands in Atlanta. It was left to her by her uncle, the Rev. H. B. Crystal of Atlanta, who died in New-York last Sunday. Miss Chapman is seventeen years old.

THEY DEMAND ASPHALT

Pineapple Street Property Owners Object to Delay.

WILLING TO PAY THE ASSESSMENT

The Cobble Pavement Bad and Asphalt Will Increase Values and Make the Thoroughfare Quieter and Cleaner.

Much disappointment has been expressed by the leading owners of property in Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, since it became known that an error had been discovered in the manner of laying the assessment for the proposed asphalt pavement, which was likely to necessitate a new assessment, and thereby delay the improvement for some months.

The history of the arrangements for this improvement was published Tuesday in The New-York Times, together with the news that some of the smaller property owners were now opposed to paying half the cost of the pavement.

During the proceedings in the Common Council, the Board of Assessment, and the Department of City Works, no opposition to the pavement or to the assessment was publicly made, and those who were anxious for the improvement were looking forward to seeing the new pavement laid this Spring.

The seven persons who signed the petition to the Common Council were the largest property owners in the street. When questioned yesterday they declared that they had been influenced by no selfish motives, but had acted for the best interests of themselves and their neighbors.

They were united in saying that an asphaltum pavement was needed, would improve the value of the property, and increase the desirability of the street, making it cleaner and less noisy.

Alderman Isaac H. Cary, who introduced the resolution in Common Councils to repave the streets with asphaltum and who was also one of the signers of the petition of property owners to have the work done, was asked yesterday if he thought the proposed pavement would be a benefit to the street and the property thereon.

"I do," he said. "Some time last Spring I introduced in Common Councils resolutions to repave with asphaltum not only Pineapple, but also many other streets on the Heights. I did this at the solicitation of citizens of the district. At my suggestion, they circulated petitions among the property owners.

"My attention was first drawn to the badly-paved condition of Pineapple Street by a gentleman who owns a large apartment house at the corner of Hicks Street. He said that he and the Hotel St. George were the largest property owners in the street.

"The cobble pavement, he pointed out, was very bad, and he asked why a better pavement could not be provided. I suggested to him to circulate a petition among the property owners. This was done, and the petition was sent to me. I signed it, presented it to the Aldermen, and introduced a resolution to have the work done. The resolution passed by a three-fourths vote.

"The streets on the Heights are quiet, residential streets, and they ought to be nicely paved. In many of these streets, including Pineapple Street, there are wretched cobble pavements. They are as rough as they can be. Some of the cobbles are building stones as large as a man's head.

"Asphaltum is a modern covering for streets, and it is used far more in nearly every great city than in Brooklyn. An asphaltum pavement will benefit Pineapple Street, and it will benefit the property on the street."

Charles J. Hartmann, another of those who signed the petition to the Aldermen, is, next to the St. George Hotel, the largest property owner in the street. He owns the large apartment houses at Pineapple and Hicks Streets.

"I am very sorry to hear," he said, "that an error has been discovered which will vitiate the assessment or delay the laying of the asphalt pavement. I was the originator of the petition. An asphalt pavement will greatly improve the value of my property. It will increase the renting value by $1,000 annually. The asphaltum pavement will improve all the property on the street 5 per cent. To postpone the improvement for several months will be a serious disappointment.

"I have talked to a number of property owners, and I have not heard any one object to the proposed pavement. Some of the property owners say they would like to have an asphaltum pavement even if they have to pay for it themselves. The pavement is a matter of vital importance to us. The present pavement is one of the poorest in the city."

Capt. William Tumbridge of the St. George Hotel expressed indignation at the prospect of further delay in putting down an asphalt pavement in Pineapple Street.

"That street and many others in this part of the city," he said, "have been totally neglected by the city. I am paying twice as much money in taxes on my hotel as I would on the same property in New-York. What do I get? Absolutely nothing. There are dirty little streets all around us here, while far out in the suburbs the city is putting down pavements that will not be needed for a hundred years, certainly not for a good many years.

"I believe the cost of a new pavement in Pineapple Street should be a charge on the city. The street has been neglected by the municipal authorities for thirty years. Certainly, if the city is paying for costly streets in the suburbs, where they are not needed, the city should pay for pavements on the Heights, where they are most urgently needed.

"I understand, however, that there is a specific law as to asphalt pavement, which provides that if property holders apply for asphaltum they can have it by paying one-half the cost. The law can't be changed for this one street. I have never heard any one express any objection to the proposed asphalt pavement or to the contingent cost of the same.

"I am willing to pay my share. The asphaltum will put Pineapple Street on a par with other good streets. It is now nothing but an antiquated alley. The asphaltum pavement will tend to increase the property values and will make the street quieter and better.

"Property on the heights has generally depreciated because of the neglect of the city authorities. Asphaltum will make the street cleaner, more approachable, more presentable. People with refined tastes will not be shocked by the sight of the cobbles and the mud and holes in the street. I hope there will be no delay."

Valentine Schmitt, another of the signers of the application, and who owns property in Pineapple Street, said that he asked for the asphaltum pavement because he believed it would improve the street.

"An asphalt pavement," he said, "will make Pineapple Street a better street. It will convert the street into a driveway and will help relieve the congested part of lower Fulton Street, and also Clinton Street. It will take some of the traffic from Washington Street. Incidentally, the improvement will benefit me at both sides of my hotel, High, Liberty, and Fulton Streets.

"It will increase the value of all the property in Pineapple Street. In some cases there will be an improvement of from 25 to 40 per cent.

"There is some opposition to this pavement, because it costs money. You can't do anything unless you spend money. That is one of the reasons why Brooklyn has been held back so long in some of its good streets. The residents object to spending money."

James Constable of 60 Pineapple Street, who owns two pieces of property in the street, and who was one of those who signed the petition, said:

"We need an asphaltum pavement in Pineapple Street. It will increase the tone of the street. Suppose the asphaltum pavement were torn up in Pierrepont Street and cobbles or Belgian blocks again laid there, would not the tone of the street go down and would not property there depreciate in value?

"Pineapple Street is now and has been for years one of the worst paved streets in Brooklyn, most assuredly one of the worst paved in that part of the city.

"I am greatly in favor of the asphaltum pavement, and I hope it will be laid without delay. It will improve the value of all the property. The increase in value to any property in the street will be double the cost of the improvement. I would pay double the price for the improvement in front of my property any time. The street will be cleaner and much less noisy."

Daniel H. Lampke, the grocer, has completed a large flat house at Hicks and Pineapple Streets. He was one of the singers of the petition for an asphaltum pavement.

"I do not know that the asphalt pavement will directly increase the value of the property in the street," he said, "but it will improve the character of the street and it will improve my surroundings. I wanted the pavement and I was willing to pay one-half of the cost, under the law, and so I signed the petition. The asphalt pavement will make the street less noisy and it will be easier to keep clean. The street will look better."

NEW PATRIOTIC SOCIETY MEETS

Military and Naval Order of the United States Has a Session in the Old House in William Street.

The Military and Naval Order of the United States, the new patriotic society which was founded in December last, held its first social meeting yesterday in the restaurant at 122 William Street, in a room where George Washington, Gen. Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Gen. Putnam, and other great men of Revolutionary days are said to have congregated. The house was built in 1692 and is said to be the oldest in New-York. There is some talk of the new society's buying the place to use it as a club-house.

The meeting yesterday was for the purpose of bringing together a number of citizens, the descendants of commissioned officers in the War of the Revolution, war of 1812, and the Mexican war.

Short addresses were made explaining the purposes of the order and giving the reasons for the exclusiveness of its membership.

Gen. Fitz John Porter read a paper giving a vivid description of the events leading up to the capture of the City of Mexico during the Mexican war. He paid a neat tribute to Gen. Scott, the commander of the army. He raised the question, "Was the Mexican war of much importance?" and discussed the subject at length.

Gen. Egbert L. Viele, who was one of the founders of the order, said that the society was built much on the same lines as the Society of the Cincinnati, and that the reason for limiting the membership to the descendants of commissioned officers on the male side was that a very large membership, such as would follow if the descendants of privates were eligible, would spoil the close companionship which should exist in a society of this character.

He said that there was no doubt that the privates had fought as hard and were as heroic as the commissioned officers, but that their claims could not be so clearly proved as the claims of commissioned officers.

Gen. Viele also said that it would be a good idea for the order to buy the old house in which they were when it was wealthy enough.

A buffet luncheon was served after the meeting. Among those present were:

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. John P. Hatch, Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, Col. John C. Calhoun, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, Charles H. Murray, Maturin Delafield, George W. Olney, Robert Webb Morgan, Thomas Wilson, Robert Olyphant, John S. Wise, Frederick Dent Grant, Edgar J. Phillips, Frederick J. de Peyster, William Ward Childs, the Rev. Morgan Dix, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick S. Tallmadge, George De Forest Barton, Gen. Horace Porter, and the Rev. T. Stafford Drowne.

THE TRIAL OF JUSTICE QUIGLEY

He Testifies that Adjournments Were Essentially Necessary—Will Be on the Stand Again To-day.

The case of Police Justice James F. Quigley, charged by Mayor Schieren with carelessness, negligence, and incompetency, was continued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Sergt. Alexander Barr of the Ralph Avenue Precinct, testified to arresting James Kelly on Jan. 17 for throwing a stone at a Halsey Street car and of frequent adjournments granted by Justice Quigley, notwithstanding the fact that the Sergeant was ready to proceed with the case.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Yonge showed that there had been a number of adjournments in the cases of John Flannigan, Michael Callahan, John Quinn, and Charles Fitzsimons, and that all had been brought about at the request of the defendants.

In the case of Charles Fitzsimons, who was arrested Jan. 17 for throwing a stone at a Halsey Street car, Mr. Yonge said that his case was adjourned until Jan. 28, then to Feb. 11, 18, 28, March 1, and then to March 8, and that up to the present time the prisoner had not had a hearing.

Justice Quigley took the stand in the latter part of the afternoon after Mr. Yonge had closed for the prosecution, and testified that the adjournments were essentially necessary.

In the case of John Cunningham, Justice Quigley dismissed the complaint, he said, because the policeman who made the arrest could not swear that Cunningham had committed a crime.

The Justice was charged with wrongfully dismissing this case. He said that and policeman had testified that, although he had arrested Cunningham, he did not see him throw the stone, as his hands were in his pockets.

"We do not arrest people in this court," said Justice Quigley at the time, "for having their hands in their pockets, but only when they have their hands in other people's pockets."

Justice Quigley will be on the stand again to-day.

A Valuable State Almanac.

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York—CATHARINE W. CAMERON, plaintiff, against MOE ADLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of January, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighty-second Street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block Eighty-second Street twenty-two (22) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-two (22) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 345 East Eighty-second Street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, February 14, 1895.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.
GRAFF & BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 229 Broadway, New-York City.
f18-2aw3wM&Th&mh11

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND East One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, or Pleasant Avenue; running thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street six feet six inches; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet, more or less, to land now or formerly of Morris Rundell, and thence northwestwardly, along said last-mentioned land, to the point or place of beginning. Being known on a map entitled "Map of Property in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Philip Milledoler, drawn from a survey of J. F. Bridges, New-York, November, 1850, by Richard Amerman, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Lots Number 15 (fifteen), 16 (sixteen), 17, (seventeen), 22, (twenty-two), 23, (twenty-three,) 24, (twenty-four,) 25, (twenty-five,) 26, (twenty-six,) and 27, (twenty-seven.)—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. TYDECKER, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EIGHTH AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northwardly along the easterly line of the said avenue seventy-five feet; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said avenue seventy-five feet to the northerly line of West Forty-third Street; and thence northwestwardly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The said lots being known and designated as Nos. 814, 816 Eighth Avenue and 767, 768, 769 on the map of the Hermitage Farm, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Richardson by two deeds, one made by Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 26th August, 1835, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and the other made by John P. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September, 1835, and recorded in the said office in Liber 345 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. TYDECKER, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against PATRICK WHELAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Third Avenue distant twenty feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 5.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 6.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 7.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 8.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant twenty feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 9.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 10.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 11.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 12.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant three hundred and nine feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 13.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 14.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant seventy-three feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 16.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant twenty feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 15.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant seventy-three feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 17.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant seventy-four feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 18.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant two hundred and ninety-six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 19.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant three hundred and nine feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 20.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and eleven feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.
GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased

Collis P. Huntington Expects Better Business Conditions.

FIVE YEARS OF PROSPERITY TO COME

Events Bound to Repeat Themselves —The Last Ten Years Unsatisfactory and Now a Change Is But Natural.

"I shall be very much surprised if this country does not have from now on five as good business years as it has known within fifty years."

The foregoing declaration was made by Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railway system, in reply to a request for his opinion regarding the railroad and general business situation. "Times are already better, and they are going to improve," continued Mr. Huntington. "The country is comparatively barren of goods, and it must be supplied. I think that there is more confidence on the part of business men.

"I met an old friend the other day who told me that he had been looking forward for a long time in the hope of seeing better prospects. He admitted that he could not see anything. I said to him, 'Why look forward? That is futile. Nobody ever saw to-morrow. You should look backward. You can see what happened yesterday. Just take a mental survey of your business career of fifty years, and carefully consider the important events in their succession, and in their relations to one another. Then turn the whole thing over, and you will have a panorama of about what you may expect in the future. Conditions are pretty sure to repeat themselves.'

"In my own business experience of sixty years, I have never known more than three good years in ten on an average, and there usually have been three pretty bad years in the same ten. Now, the last ten years were rather unsteady; that is we did not have a really satisfactory period within the decade. Therefore, I calculate that the time has come for an improvement and a protracted period of solid prosperity. Of course, there are agitators and skeptics, who still keep up their dismal talk. I don't think such talk amounts to anything. I guess—and it is the privilege of every Yankee to guess—that we are going to have five years of good business."

Traffic on the Southern Pacific continues to improve moderately. One year ago the reports of earnings showed a steady decrease. Now the earnings are steadily increasing.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND.

The Annual Report Gives a Favorable Account of the Property.

Vice President Odell of the New-York and New-England Railroad has issued, in pamphlet form, a report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1894. The figures, which are printed elsewhere, show a decrease in gross earnings of $543,581, a decrease in operating expenses of $545,565, and an increase in net earnings of $1,984. During the year $308,-604 was expended for betterments and extraordinary repairs.

The company rebuilt in 1894 1,000 freight cars and rebuilt or generally overhauled 75 locomotives. The roadbed for seventy miles was thoroughly ballasted, for the first time in eleven years; 40,000 additional ties were put in, about twenty-four miles of heavy steel rails were laid, and extensive repairs made on bridges and buildings.

The report says: "The New-York and New-England Road is now in better condition, physically and financially, than it has been in many years, with new roadbed, heavier rails, additional sidings, new rolling stock and freight sheds, the block signal installed over nearly its entire main line, and new and up-to-date methods in operation in all departments. The financial reorganization of the company, with its contemplated reduction of fixed charges and business administration, is also making progress."

Another Tunnel Company.

The New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday, with a capital of $100,000. This company proposes to build an underground railroad to be operated by electricity or other motive power from a convenient point in New-York City between East Sixteenth and Whitehall Streets, under the bed of the East River to a point in Brooklyn between North Eighth Street and Atlantic Avenue, a distance of two miles. The Directors are: Thomas A. Patterson, Jr., Charles J. Schlegel, Walter J. Alms, John C. Bucken, Charles Kuehnmundt, John V. Bouvier, Jr., Frederick P. Delafield, Frank H. Knight, and Samuel S. Slater, all of New-York.

The company's principal office will be in this city. Thomas A. Patterson, Jr., subscribes for 930 of the 1,000 shares of capital stock.

The Georgia Southern Sale.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—Argument on the petition of Simon Borg & Co. of New-York to postpone the sale of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad was concluded before Judge Griggs in the Superior Court yesterday. Judge Griggs decided that he saw no equitable reason for ordering a postponement of the sale, and the road was put on the block, but no bid equaling the upset price fixed by the court was made, and the sale was postponed. The upset price fixed was $4,500,000.

The road will be again offered for sale on the third Tuesday in this month, and at that time the minimum bid must be $3,-750,000 or more.

Ontario and Western.

This is from Rascovar's New-York News Bureau of yesterday: "A private letter from an authority in London states that the larger stockholders of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company seem to be favorably disposed toward the plan to give control and voting rights to the common stock through payment of a small dividend on the common. It is thought that there may soon be a formal conference of stockholders there."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At the annual meeting of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad stockholders in Grand Rapids yesterday no change in the Board of Directors was made except that T. J. O'Brien of Grand Rapids was elected to succeed the late Senator Francis B. Stockbridge. During the past year the earnings of the lines operated were $2,464,-956.51, a decrease of $342,330.70. The operating expenses, including taxes, were $1,875,-660.48, a decrease of $456,252.29, and net earnings $589,296.03, an increase of $85,-921.59. However, after paying interest there is a deficit of $343,000.

—Recent increases in the earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad have been remarkable. For the month of January the increase was $233,959, or 32 per cent.; for the last week of February, $69,-792, or 41 per cent., and for the month of February, $165,487, or 26 per cent.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, in Galveston, Texas, last Tuesday, Aldace F. Walker was elected President and Edward King Chairman of the Board of Directors.

—A supplemental bill was filed in the United States court in Milwaukee yesterday by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York asking for the foreclosure and sale of the Green Bay and Winona Road. The trust company asks to be declared in possession in consideration of insolvency. The hearing of the application of W. S. Mowry for the appointment of a receiver for this road was yesterday set for April 1.

—John M. Lindley, Trainmaster of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis road, with the variable of Superintendent of Transportation, with headquarters in St. Louis.

—William Hobart Potter of Allegheny has been appointed Superintendent of the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania lines to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jacob S. Morris.

—Receiver Walker of the Atchison system says that it is probable that an application for a separate receiver for the Colorado Midland will soon be made by the bondholders.

—Dennis P. Downes of Terre Haute has been appointed Claim Agent of the Vandalia, succeeding Fred Ellison, who goes as Consul of the United States at Belize, Honduras.

—H. C. Diehl, manager of the Inter-State Dispatch, has issued an official circular announcing the appointment of Andrew Borland as agent at 375 Broadway, this city.

—The Rock Island Road contributes $30,-000 and free transportation for seeds for destitute Nebraska and Kansas farmers.

—It is expected that the Seaboard Air Line will to-day cut the passenger rates from Atlanta to Northern points in half.

—The general offices of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad have been removed from Findlay to Fort Wayne.

—Edgar G. Gould has resigned as Traveling Freight Agent of the Canadian Pacific to go into the hotel business in Utica.

E. B. Byington, General Western Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Road, is going to Florida for his health.

—W. O. Hughart was yesterday re-elected President of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Indiana Road.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SEVERAL SALES OF INTEREST BY THE BROKERS.

A Block Front to be Improved Uptown—Long List of Auction Offerings for To-day.

The purchaser of the northeast corner of Broadway and Broome Street, reported yesterday, was Mr. John Downey. The price paid was $365,000.

It was reported yesterday that a piece of down-town property was sold for $350,000. Particulars are withheld for the present. Another purchase for $250,000 is also reported.

The southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-first Street, 75 by 100, with old buildings, has been sold by Messrs. P. A. Geoghegan & Co., for Joseph M. Ledwith, to a Mr. Fitzpatrick, at $90,000.

Mr. Morgan D. McMonegal has sold for Adler & Herrman, to Mrs. Preston, at $100,-000, the two five-story brick flats, with stores, 726 and 728 Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 90 by 100. For Mr. McCreery, to Mrs. Preston, Mr. McMonegal has sold the five-story brick and brownstone flat 159 West Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 80 by 102.2, at $30,500. He has also sold for Mrs. Preston, at $25,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 200 Second Avenue, 17 by 120.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Peter Wagner, the four and one-half story American basement brick and limestone front dwelling, 33 West Sixty-eighth Street, 16 by 58 by 102.2, at $25,500. This is the last of a row of seven, whose building was begun less than nine months ago. Three of them were sold in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Herman Wronkow has exchanged the three-story brick dwellings 222 to 228 East Thirty-fourth Street, at $64,000, with Mrs. Perkins, for the five-story business building 13 and 15 Lispenard Street.

Messrs. Underhill & Francis have sold for J. J. Andrus, at about $25,000, the four-story dwelling, 129 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for W. D. Murphy and Mrs. Paddock, to Robert Dick, the block front on the east side of Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, 201.10 by 100, at $100,000. Mr. Dick will erect first-class flat houses on the plot.

Messrs. C. Franklin Purdy and C. de Casanova have sold for Ahearn & Hallahan the five-story brick flat 223 West Eighty-third Street, at about $40,000; and, for Mr. Donahue, they have sold to a builder the lots, 38 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 400 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

An effort was made yesterday to sell at auction, in the Liberty Street room, the property at 192 Madison Avenue, west side, 74.03½ feet north of Thirty-fourth Street. The lot measures 49.4½ by 145 feet. In front is a four-story and basement Nova Scotia stone dwelling. In the rear is a two-story brick stable. The house is one of three, beginning at the Thirty-fourth Street corner, erected by William B. Astor, for his three daughters; 192 was for Mrs. Margaret Astor Chanler. Her executors offered it for sale through R. V. Harnett. The first bid was $140,000. Bids of $1,000 each followed, alternating with a few smaller ones. Thirty-eight bids in all were made. The property was bid in at $177,000 for the heirs, who hold it at $200,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $5,125, to P. C. Eckhardt, Jr., the lot on the east side of King's Bridge Road, 25.2¼ feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 25.3¼ by about 117 by 25 by about 121, with two two-story frame dwellings.

The sales at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,881 to 1,885 Second Avenue, west side, beginning at northerly corner of Ninety-seventh Street; five-story brick tenements, with stores, the corner 24.11, the next 25, and the next 25.6 feet by 100. Due on judgments—On 1,881, $20,775; on each of others, $17,540.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 125 by 89.8 by 67 by jog 4 inches by 58 by 90, the Hermione, five-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $156,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, 692 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story and basement frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,520.

By Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 206 and 208 West Eightieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,820.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 4 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 135 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $2,950; on prior mortgage, $10,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 167 East Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 240 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,300.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Fennel, referee, 250 West End Avenue, east side, 81.2 feet south of Seventy-seventh Street, 21 by 100.6, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,000; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, eighty-two lots on Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets. They include the block front on the east and west side of the avenue, between the streets named, and the contiguous lots on the streets. On West One Hundred and Eighth Street are a two-story and basement brick dwelling and a two-story and basement frame dwelling.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Ernest Hall, referee, 309 to 331 West Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 99.6 feet west of West End Avenue, together, 200.6 by 100, twelve five-story brick dwellings, to be sold separately. Due on judgments, $128,840 and $101,865.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Broadway, northeast corner of Howard Street, nine-story brick store, by Boehm & Coon, of 33 West Eighty-ninth Street and 317 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; cost, $390,000.

No. 337 Broadway, by Moffet estate, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Westchester Avenue, by C. M. Fowler, alterations to two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, by brick store; cost, $700.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, the William P. Rae Company sold to the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia, as assignee, plaintiff, the two two-story and basement frame dwellings 360 and 362 Osborn Street, 33.4 by 100, at $4,000.

Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold to Fannie Steinberg, plaintiff, at $9,000, the two-and-one-half-story frame hotel and buildings 1,597 Bushwick Avenue, corner of Vanderveer Street, 80 by 80.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold the right, title, and interest of Frank H. Morrow in the two-story and basement brick dwelling, 317A Halsey Street, 20 by 100, to Charles Swan, at $2,000.

Mr. Michael Furst, as referee, sold to Solomon Kaplan, plaintiff, at $3,200, the two-story frame dwelling, 581 Van Buren Street, 17 by 60.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Tenth Street, south side, 22 feet east of Eighth Avenue, four two-story and basement dwellings, two, 18.4 by 45; one, 18.5 by 45; one, 18.5 by 45, $5,000 each; Thomas Brown, owner.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Tenth Street, four-story flat, 22 by 70, $12,000; same owner.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 65 feet north of Eleventh Street, three-story flat, 20.6 by 42, $4,000; Mrs. W. C. Keller, owner.

West Fifteenth Street, east side, 108 feet south of Neptune Avenue, two-story dwelling for two families, 20 by 45, $1,800; Vincenzo Barbaro, owner.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 220 feet east of Twenty-first Avenue, two-story and attic detached dwelling, 34.6 by 33, $4,100; J. H. Oliver, owner.

Bay Nineteenth Street, south side, 120 feet west of Bath Avenue, two-story detached dwelling and store, 18 by 44, $1,850; John Brunner, owner.

Seventeenth Avenue, east side, 332 feet north of Bath Avenue, two two-story and attic detached dwellings, 12 by 44, $4,500 in all; L. F. Wood, owner.

Freeman Street, north side, 100 feet east of Franklin Street, three-story flat, for six families, 30 by 54, $5,000; F. Buck, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 6.

8TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 25.11 x100; Richard W. Hawkes to Frederick Grune $53,750

8TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; same to Elise Lotze..... 36,150

LENOX AV, n e corner of 132d St, 199.10 to 133d St x110; the executors of Margaret E. De Forest, deceased, to Charles Riley 95,000

WEST END AV, w s, 56.10 ft s of 99th St, 36x80; James K. Holmes and John A. Philbrick and wives to Theodore M. Bertine 1

INTERIOR LOT in centre line between 114th and 115th Sts, 37 ft w of Madison Av, 38x39.6x54.10; Walter H. Underwood, receiver, to William W. Chester 100

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100; Thomas F. Martin to Albert C. Weigand 6,000

37TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x98.0; 222 West; Luther R. Marsh and another to Annie Irving 1

38TH ST, 237 East; Lewis J. Morrison to Charles Laue 100

50TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; August C. Hassey to Joseph Koch 20,000

72D ST, s s, 340 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, 134 West; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter. 67,500

72D ST, 32 East; Mary H. and Isaac B. Newcombe to Central Trust Company of New-York 1

72D ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; also, s s of 72d St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 83.4x102.2; the executors, &c., of Samuel L. Isaacs and others to Cornelius W. Clark.. 55,000

FORSYTH ST, e s, Lot 470, map J. Delancey, 25x100; Benjamin Krooks to Fanny Brooks 25,000

88TH ST, 132 West; James B. Gillie and wife to Alexander C. Milne.... 23,000

99TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; William H. Horner to Bernhard Blumenthal..... 23,300

31ST ST, n s, 215.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 21.5x98.9; Catherine E. Dilgas and others, heirs of E. B. White, to Carl Beck..... 30,000

79TH ST, 226 West; William H. Hall to Benjamin Stern..... 100

151ST ST, s s, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 26.6x62—x22x, 2; William F. Auerbach and wife to Marian V. Levison 6,500

10TH AV, n w corner of 52d St, 24.2x 60; George B. Juckett to Truman W. Tuttle..... 10

52D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100; same to same..... 10

53D ST, s s, 60 ft w of 10th Av, 40x 75; same to James C. Reed..... 10

1ST ST, East, corner of Extra St, or Place, 25.2x58.8; Thomas S. Barnes and wife to Moses D. Barnes 1

COLUMBINE ST, s s, 50 ft w of Jefferson Av, 25x75; George Meyer to Sophie Schrank 1

HAWKSTONE ST, e s, 350 ft n of Walnut St, 100x102.9x125x100; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to West Side Mutual Building and Loan and Savings Association..... 3,756

3D AV, or Boston Road, s e s, 56 ft n of 140th St, 28x86.4x25x99; Adam P. Dienst and wife to A. R. Dienst & Co..... 1

10TH AV, e s, at centre line of 214th St, 200x279.10, to centre of 215th St, x irregular, and other property; Mary Bowen to R. Clarence Dorsett. 1

7TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 132d st, 25x 75; John B. Haskin and wife to John B. Haskin, Jr..... Gift

149TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x90.11; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Maria L. Simonson.... 1

119TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x100.11; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter..... 70,000

123D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25 x100.11; Appleton L. Clark, referee, to Kittie G. Wiley..... 4,576

Recorded Leases.

CORNELL, John M., to J. Palmer & Co.; n w corner of 3d Av and 145th St, 50x150, 10 2-3 years..... $4,247 $4,497

HALL, David, to John Lannon; 2,501 3d Av, 5 years..... 480

SCHUTTE, John C., to M. T. Davidson; 133 Liberty St, 5 years..... 3,000

SANTULLO, Giovanni, to Maria Deluca; bakery, 86 Mulberry St, 4 years $420 480

McMULLEN, Thomas, to Hunt & Leach; 41 Beaver St, floor, &c., 5 years..... 2,400

FIELD, Laura B., and Julia L. Tallmadge to Susan E. Donohue; 23 Gramercy Park, 3 years..... 3,000

HEISER, Sarah A., to Henry Phillips; 157 Bowery, 5½ years.. $1,000 1,200

HOTHAN, Sophia, to Joseph Hubachek; store, &c., 1,561 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,560

TALLMADGE, Frederick S., to Susan E. Donohue; 22 Gramercy Park, 3 years..... 3,000

BANNER, Simon, to Ganun & Parsons; store, 310 Columbus Av, 5 years 7 months..... $1,100 1,500

PFEIFFER, Andrew, to Dietrich Speh; 218 East 81st St, store, &c., 3 years 540

VOLKENBERG, Albert, and wife to Morris Weisskopf; store, 167 1st Av, 3 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

BLUMENTHAL, Bernard, to L. J. Adams; n s of 99th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... $5,300

BURNS, Thomas, to Henry De F. Weekes; s s of 153d St, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year..... 1,000

BROADWAY Tabernacle Society to the Society of New-York Hospital; n e corner of 6th Av and 34th St, 1 year 50,000

BECK, Carl, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37 East 31st St, 3 years 14,500

CLARK, Cornelius W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook and others; s s of 72d St, 183.4 ft e of 2d Av, 1 and 3 years, (twelve mortgages)..... 54,000

ENGELKING, Henry, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,413 Amsterdam Av, 5 years. 6,000

FOULD, May E., to John E. McDonald; s s of 45th St, 230 ft e of 8th Av, lease..... 1,000

SAME to Benjamin Mead; s s of 45th St, 230 ft e of 8th Av, lease..... 5,000

GINSBERG, Pauline, to V. L. Dunham; s s of 123d St, 144.7 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 6,000

GARDNER, George H., to Caroline C. Bishop; 964 and 966 Boston Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 24,000

GOLDMAN, Frank, and wife, to Edward Knieriem; s s of 86th St, 150 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 1,000

HIRSCH, Henry, and others to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of Spring St, lot 1,220, map Bayard's East Farm, 5 years..... 40,000

HARTOG, Elizabeth, and another to Henry De F Weekes and another, trustee; s s of 127th St, 185 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to William M. Kingsland; n e corner of 8th Av and 119th St, (six mortgages,) demand, 3 and 5 years..... 115,900

SAME to P. A. Kendall; n s of 111th St, 245 ft e of 5th Av, demand.... 2,000

SAME to Wilhelmina Nobel; same property, demand 2,500

HORGAN & SLATTERY COMPANY to John H. Wessel; n s of 71st St, 275 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.. 21,246

HARTOG, Elizabeth A., and another to Henry De F. Weekes; s s of 127th St, 185 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 2,000

HIMMER, Ida C., to Adam Block; s s of 116th St, 387.7 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 2,000

KELLY, James S., to J. M. Livingston; n s of 125th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 5,000

SAME to New-York Life Insurance Company; same property, 3 years.. 60,000

KOCH, Joseph, to Katharina Kraetsch; n s of 60th St, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

LEVISON, Miriam V., to William F. Auerbach; s s of 131st St, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 1 year.. 1,000

LANCASTER, Carrie A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 118th St, 90 ft e of Madison Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 21,000

McGRADY, John J., and wife to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of 144th St and Convent Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 6,500

MATTERN, Jacob, and wife to William Dougherty; n s of 53d St, 72.10 ft w of Broadway, 5 years..... 24,000

McWALTERS, Mary, and others to Richard Fitzpatrick; 509 West 46th St, demand 2,000

MILNE, Alexander C., to William Moir, trustee; s s of 88th St, 242 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 5,000

PETERS, Carolina, to Friedrich Seibel; 508 East 83d St, 3 years..... 2,000

RILEY, Charles, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; n e corner of Lenox Av and 132d St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 75,000

SIMONSON, Maria L., to Julia A. Winsor; 549 West 149th St, 1 year. 1,750

SCHMIDT, August F. W., and wife to the German Savings Bank; n s of 71st St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 85,500

SHERMAN, Marie H., to F. N. Goddard; s e corner of Columbus Av and 69th St, 3 years..... 12,000

STEEVES, Imogene U., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Mott Av, 280.9 ft s of 144th St, 1 year.. 7,000

VAN BRUNT, Christiana, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 99 Watts St, 3 years.... 3,000

WATT, Archibald, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w corner of Lenox Av and 145th St, 1 year 20,000

WIEGAND, Albert C., to Nicholas A. Smith; s s of 100th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 2,500

WILSON, James, and others to J. W. Gordon; e s of Railroad Av, 166.3 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 3,110

Assignments of Mortgages.

EPSTEIN, Rosalie, to Hannah Epstein $1

FRASER, Alexander W., to M. B. Story, trustee..... 6,125

GOODMAN, Moses, to Benjamin Blumenthal 1

LEXOW, Katharine M., and another, executrix, &c., to M. B. Story, trustee 18,195

MACDONALD, George R., executor, to Margaret M. Macdonald and others, 3 assignments..... 3

STEDMAN, Ernest G., to Emilie Morrison 1,000

STAINTON, William, to William C. Van Valzah 2,500

SCHUCK, Albert M., executor, to Joseph J. O'Donohue.....Order of court

TIFFANY, Louise W., trustee, to Jennie De F. K. Barbour..... 5,000

VEYRAC, Victor L., to Joseph Etzel. 6,500

WOOLSEY, Charles W., trustee, to Charles W. Woolsey, as trustee..... 1

Lis Pendens.

LUDLOW ST, 27, Department of Buildings against Elias Sundel, (violation of building laws.)

76TH ST, w s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6 ft front; Edward Dodd against P. M. Averill, (foreclosure of mortgage,)

24TH ST, 29 West; Katie Dick against George R. Riley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WARREN ST, 36; George J. Schnatz against Joshua F. Day, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 100.1 ft front; James Conity against George A. Stimpson, (action to forclose mechanic's lien.)

28TH ST, 435 and 437 West; Hyman Schnitzer against Babette Kaufmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AVENUE C, w s, 150 ft n of Cedar Place, 50 ft front; Edgar C. Parkhurst against Philip Ebling, (action to recover possession.)

60TH ST, s s, 246 ft w of 10th Av, 27 ft front; William P. Allen against Elizabeth M. Tinker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D AV, 911; Jeremiah Leamy against Thomas E. Leamy and others, (partition.)

161ST ST, 617 and 619 East; Henry M. Goble against Elizabeth Altarfer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

131ST ST, n s, 217 ft e of 8th Av, 17 ft front; 63d St and 3d Av, s e corner; Henry Henje against Anna L. Bohlen, (action to declare deed void.)

50TH ST, 226 and 228 East; George G. De Witt, trustee, against Leopold Wise, foreclosure of mortgage.)

110TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50 ft front; William Cook against Charles E. Cook, (partition.)

104TH ST, 53 East; Ellen McCabe against Jennie Angwine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

58TH ST and 5th Av, s e corner; William Brennan against George A. Jones and the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club, owners; William P. Chelsey, contractor..... $2,291

MADISON ST, 362; Daniel Coakley against Joseph Lewin, owner and contractor 175

WEST END AV, 813 to 817; Batavia and New-York Woodworking Company against John J. Farley, owner and contractor 3,275

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100 ft front; George E. Tilford against Henry Kirchner, owner and contractor 686

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Academy of Stomatology of New-York; for the purpose of promoting and diffusing scientific knowledge of the disease and abnormal condition of the teeth and mouth, the treatment, alleviation, and cure thereof, the creation of a library, and the establishment of a place of meeting for the members, guests and society, and the preservation of documents and specimens relating to stomatological science; Directors—William Carr, Orville E. Hill, William C. Jarvis, Safford C. Perry, Aaron L. Northrup, and William Wallace Walker.

The Cuban Enos Manufacturing Company of New-York City; to manufacture, import, and sell lamps and gas and electric light fixtures, &c; capital, $1,500; Directors—Edward A. Stevenson of Brooklyn and Franklyn Paddock and Albert E. Selbert of New-York City.

Hamilton Chemical Company of New-York City; to manufacture and sell medicinal preparations; capital, $1,000; Directors—Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, Robert Weld, and J. E. Weld of New-York City.

Russell, Wood & Co. of New-York City; to purchase, place, and negotiate all kinds of insurance; capital, $50,000; Directors—R. B. Wood and Samuel A. Russell of New-York, and C. A. Huestis of Brooklyn.

Phoenix Hardware Manufacturing Company of Phoenix, Oswego County; capital, $20,000; Directors—W. E. Hopkins and A. T. Benedict of Syracuse, and E. H. Hastings of Phoenix.

The Country Club of Syracuse; to purchase a clubhouse property at South Bay, on Oneida Lake, in Onondaga County, and to furnish and maintain the same for club purposes and to encourage and promote driving and coaching from Syracuse to South Bay, and to enable its members better to enjoy the fishing, hunting, and other outdoor pastimes in that locality; Directors—A. W. Palmer, Richard W. Jones, Horace K. White, Frank L. Denison, C. A. Denison, W. H. Brown, G. F. Gregory, F. C. Howlett, H. W. Duguid, W. S. Peck, E. B. Salmon, and Robert Dey of Syracuse.

Referees' Notices.

PARK AVENUE.—MARY L. HIGGINS, (formerly Mary L. Breese,) as guardian of Eloise L. Breese, an infant, plaintiff, against BRIDGET A. BRENNAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 29th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Eighty-seventh Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue; running thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-seventh Street, eighty feet eleven and one-third inches; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-seventh Street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, eighty feet eleven and one-third inches to said westerly line of Fourth Avenue; thence northerly and along said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 6th, 1895.

EDWARD KENT, Referee.

FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

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REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, March 21, 1895

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

By order of Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., sole surviving executor of the late JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, dec'd,

THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE

25 Park Av.,

Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Four-story and basement brownstone; size, 24.8x 50x80.

Map and particulars of HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St., or Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt St. (4,682.)

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of the executors of

HENRY I. SCUDDER & WILLIAM E. CURTIS,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,

192 WORTH AND 8 MULBERRY STS., SOUTHEAST CORNER.

197 AND 197 1-2 WORTH ST., NEAR MULBERRY ST.,

and

652 AND 654 WATER ST.,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND SCAMMELL STS.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of the

CHOICE AND ELEGANT

Four-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, with two-story extension and lot,

NO. 143 WEST 72d ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION

of

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

Will sell at auction on

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895,

At 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Esq., Referee,

The extra-wide 4-story brick store and lot

NO. 51 BROAD STREET,

East side, 80.4 north of Beaver St. Maps at the office of Messrs. Holmes & Adams, Att'ys, No. 66 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, No. 24 Pine St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, MARCH 7,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

Under the direction of HENRY W. MACDONA, Referee,

82 VERY CHOICE LOTS,

As follows:

16 LOTS ON COLUMBUS AV.

AND

66 lots on 108th and 109th Sts.

These lots have all the advantages of the "L" and Cable Railroads and are also adjacent to the Cathedral Parkway, Riverside, Morningside, and Central Parks.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 95 Nassau St., N. Y.

Book maps at the auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

By order of The East Side Bank,

Jas. S. McQuillen, Auctioneer,

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,

will sell at Auction,

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, AT 12 O'CL'K NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way,

NO. 36 ORCHARD ST., BET. CANAL AND HESTER STS.,

a five-story and basement brick building 25.1¾x 62.2. Further particulars of A. STERN, Esq., Attorney, No. 122 Bowery, or the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, Room B.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS IN 3 SUPERB DOUBLE flats, Nos. 107, 111, 115 VANDERBILT AV., Brooklyn; only 15 minutes from New-York City Hall; each 33x65x100; superbly finished, planned, plumbed, ventilated, and built!!!!!! Bargains at $25,000 each! Easy terms. N. B.☞ The best and safest investments on either side of East River! Sold singly or together.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

No. 177 B'way.

IF YOU want to sell
If you want to buy
If you want to rent
If you want to trade
If you want a loan on

REAL ESTATE

Call on or write to JERE JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Property for Sale.

HOMESTEAD AT RYE NECK,

WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fine old mansion, occupied last thirty years by Taylor family; now offered

NOT AFRAID OF A FIGHT

Newark's Hope Does Not Scare Friends of the "Greater Orange."

CONSOLIDATIONISTS ARE ACTIVE

Urged by Their President, They Will Make Known Their Strength Through The New-York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 6.—The advocates of consolidation of the Oranges are beginning to get over their fright caused by the preparations of that "Greater Newark" bill. They say they have been authoritatively informed that this bill cannot be introduced, much less passed, at the present session of the Legislature, which is so near adjournment.

They have been put on their mettle, nevertheless, and, with the newly-enlisted aid of the New-England Society, will now push matters with energy and talk consolidation of the Oranges to their utmost ability.

The consolidation organization, which consists of about 100 of the most prominent men of the Oranges, held a meeting in the Masonic Building last night, when plans for a permanent organization were discussed, and Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen of East Orange, the Secretary, was authorized to see Assemblyman Charles B. Storrs and find out whether it would be possible to get a bill through the present Legislature providing for a submission of the "Greater Orange" project to a vote of the people at the Spring or Fall election this year. Jephtha H. Baldwin of West Orange, the President, was instructed to send out reply postal cards to several hundred prominent men of the Oranges as a means of increasing the membership in the organization.

The agitation and presentation of the subject in The New-York Times was discussed at length, and Edward L. Kellogg said the page article in The Times of last Sunday should be in the hands of every resident of the Oranges, and he suggested that the organization purchase a thousand extra copies for distribution, for he had read every line of the article with deep interest.

Louis D. Gallison, President of the Common Council, said he read The New-York Times every Sunday, but he did not think Mr. Kellogg's suggestion feasible because both sides of the question were presented in The Times, and it was not advisable to supply the opposition with arguments. Joseph W. Stover of East Orange said this was all the better in the preliminary discussion of the subject.

Dr. Kitchen said he thought every one in the Oranges had read the article already, either in his own or his neighbor's paper, or at least had had its contents told to him by those who had read it.

The New-York Times, he said, had, by the prominence it was giving to the subject, saved the organization much labor and expense. He added that the article was an "amazingly good one" and expressed anxiety to give more facts, figures, and arguments to the correspondent of The Times.

He declared that every one would now read The Times if he wanted to learn anything new about consolidation.

President Baldwin suggested that the members should prepare their ballots on the subject and send them to The New-York Times at once on the coupons provided in each issue of the paper.

The organization will probably meet next week and make itself permanent by the election of officers and the adoption of a constitution and by-laws.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

SEEKING WHISKY IN A SAND BAR

Two Young Men of Iowa Have Located the Sunken Missouri Steamer.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 6.—Two young men who live near Elk Point pre-empted a piece of sand bar on the Missouri River a short time ago, and started to search for the hulk of an old steamer that was sunk before the war, with a valuable cargo on board, including 100 barrels of whisky and a large amount of farm machinery.

After some effort they located the vessel and sunk a shaft fifteen feet into it. They are clearing the hold, and are working hard to reach the whisky, which is the only part of the cargo that is expected to be of any value.

The steamer was one of the best on the river in its day, and was scuttled when on fire. The river channel changed before it could be raised, and the boat was left buried deep in the bar.

Mr. Bissell Takes a Vacation.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Postmaster General Bissell, accompanied by Mrs. Bissell, left Washington at 10 o'clock this morning for New-York City. From there they will go to Buffalo. The Postmaster General will look after private business, and take a rest. He will remain away about ten days. First Assistant Postmaster General Jones will act as Postmaster General during Mr. Bissell's absence.

A Head 31 Inches in Circumference.

LA PORTE, Ind., March 6.—Alice De Long of this city, three years old, has become strangely afflicted. Her head is gradually enlarging, now measuring 31 inches in circumference.

The child has been returned here from a Chicago hospital, where physicians pronounced her incurable. To add to the physical suffering, the child has lost the power of speech.

THINKS HE HAS BEEN INSULTED

President Howell of the Bridge Trustees Answers Controller Palmer's Letter Somewhat Ironically.

Controller George W. Palmer of Brooklyn, who is looked upon by his Republican friends as an expert dispenser of patronage, recently wrote a letter to President Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees in response to a letter sent by Mr. Howell to Mayor Schieren.

Mr. Howell desired to use the money received from the bridge in paying for the completion of the bridge terminals.

Controller Palmer wrote:

In reply I would say that I have carefully examined the law in relation thereto, and am of the opinion that I have no power to authorize the retention and expenditure of the funds for the purpose of completing the terminal of the bridge. I shall, under the circumstances, have to decline to acquiesce in the suggestion contained in your letter. I notice in your statement of the financial condition of the bridge for the month of January that you have on hand $220,095.25. As the law allows the retention of only $100,000, I would thank you to inform me why Brooklyn's share is not paid over to the City Treasurer.

This letter, coming from Controller Palmer instead of Mayor Schieren, to whom Mr. Howell's letter was addressed, irritated Mr. Howell, and he sent the following letter to Controller Palmer yesterday:

Dear Sir: I have yours of the 4th inst. Before work was commenced upon the terminal station building in Brooklyn it was known that the appropriation made by the law of 1891 would be insufficient to complete terminal improvements.

This was made known to Mayors and Controllers of the two cities in 1892, and a bill was drawn, to be presented to the Legislature, authorizing the Trustees to pay the deficiency out of tolls, fares, and rents collected by the Trustees, but the bill was not presented to the Legislature.

At the beginning of the present year I consulted with Mayor Schieren, and as a result of the conference I directed counsel to the Trustees to prepare a bill for this purpose, and received from Messrs. Bergen and Dykman a bill prepared by them, and a letter of advice stating that, in their opinion, legislation was not necessary, and that the Trustees, under existing law, had power to expend bridge income to complete the terminal improvements.

I submitted the whole matter to the Mayor of Brooklyn, and I assume that your letter is the result of that submission. I do not remember to have asked you to acquiesce in any retention of bridge moneys for any purpose. I note your request for information why Brooklyn's proportion of moneys on hand is not paid over to the City Treasurer.

In response I would call your attention to Section 6 of Chapter 128 of the Laws of 1891, providing that the income of the bridge is to be paid to the two cities in the months of January and July in each year. All moneys on hand at the time were distributed in January last, and the next distribution will be made in July, in accordance with this act.

Controller Palmer believes that Mr. Howell has insulted him.

The books in the office of the Bridge Trustees show that the City of Brooklyn has received the money due it, $1,240,000, and the City of New-York $670,000, since 1891.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

New-York Society Incorporation—The Managers and Others Interested.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court has approved the certificate of incorporation of the New-York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The managers are: Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Ira Bliss Stewart, Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry Hall, John C. Calhoun, Walter S. Logan, Andrew J. C. Foye, Ferdinand P. Earle, Hugh R. Garden, Thomas Wilson, Frederick D. Grant, William W. J. Warren, Ebenezer Wright, and Stephen M. Wright of this city; John Winfield Scott of East Orange and Elbridge G. Spaulding, the President of the Buffalo Chapter, and J. Warren Cutler, the President of the Rochester Chapter.

Others interested in the society are: William Seward Webb, Thomas Ewing, John Quincy Adams, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Seth E. Thomas, Horace Porter, William H. Webb, John H. Stedman, and John H. Brewster, Jr.

The society is organized to perpetuate the memory of the men, who, by their service or sympathies, during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people, to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants, to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the Government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to encourage the study of American history; to acquire and preserve the records of individual services of patriots of the war as well as documents, relics, and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to encourage a better understanding of the principles of free Government; to maintain and explain the institutions of American freedom, and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the Constitution of our country, and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people."

A Libellous Colored Editor.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—W. Calvin Chase, a colored editor and lawyer of this city, was convicted in the criminal court this afternoon of criminal libel against Charles H. J. Taylor of Kansas, the colored Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. Taylor was charged by Chase in his paper, The Bee, with immorality.

Charges that Taylor had made illegal assessments on colored employes of the Government for campaign purposes were made last year, and a report on the matter was sent by the Civil Service Commission to President Cleveland, but has not been acted upon.

ALL HARMONIOUS AGAIN

Col. Waring Explains Snow and Ice Expenditures.

THEN HE GETS SOME MORE MONEY

To be Spent for a New Dumping Boat and Equipment and Stock —The Mayor Indorsed by the Controller.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, made an explanation before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday in reference to the expenditures for the removal of snow and ice which was very satisfactory to all of the members of the board, and very gratifying to the Mayor.

There was a marked contrast between the feeling in the board a week ago yesterday, when Col. Waring got his last transfer for snow and ice removal, and yesterday's meeting, at which the discussion was very harmonious.

A resolution was offered appropriating $33,000 for the purpose of constructing a dumping boat after the patent of Lieut. Delehanty of the United States Navy. As soon as this resolution was read, Col. Waring said:

"I would like to say a word about the incident of last Wednesday. Doubt was then expressed as to my capacity to get practical results from the use of public money in removing snow from the public streets, and a feeling seemed to prevail that my predecessors had accomplished quite as much with a great deal less money. I have had the accounts gone over, and I submit a summary of the detailed statement that will be made to his Honor the Mayor.

"During the whole five years beginning with 1889 my predessors removed 221,569 loads of snow at a cost of $178,737.34.

"During the first five weeks and three days after I became Commissioner I removed 253,481 loads of snow at a cost of $174,282.

"My predecessors secured their labor at $1.50 a day. I had to pay $2 a day.

"My predecessors removed the snow from only about twenty-six and a half miles of principal streets. After the storm of Feb. 7 and 8, and without the help of an hour's thaw, I removed the snow from 128 59-100 miles of streets—twenty-seven and one-half miles being in a district which the member of this board who lives there said had 'not been touched.'"

This latter remark was a reference to Controller Fitch's criticism at the last meeting. Col. Waring displayed a map showing by means of red lines what his predecessor had accomplished in snow removal, and in blue lines what he had accomplished himself.

The discussion then turned on the resolution appropriating the money for the new dumping boat. Lieut. Delehanty was present. Controller Fitch said he was opposed to spending any money that would continue the system of dumping the city's garbage as at present. He thought it was a system that should be got rid of at the earliest possible day.

Col. Waring, however, pointed out that the new boat could be used as a powerful tug in towing scows or for the purpose of carrying garbage to points where it would be cremated, if a crematory was built. He also pointed out that, as it would have a fire-extinguishing apparatus upon it, it could be used as a fireboat.

The Mayor said that he was in favor of anything that would be in the direction of better conditions in the final disposition of garbage, &c.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott thought that the appropriation asked for was a reasonable one.

Lieut. Delehanty agreed to accept $2 a day royalty for his patent for every day the boat was used. He said that Contractor Nixon, who has built many naval vessels, would build the boat within the appropriation.

The Controller, however, said that the work would have to be let by contract after advertising for bids.

The appropriation of $33,000 for the boat was passed, all the members of the board voting for it with the exception of the Controller, who said the city had so many suits for infringements of patents on its hands that he was afraid of using patents in city work.

Col. Waring then asked that $99,447.50 be issued in bonds for equipment and stock, the present stock of the department being in bad condition. Of the sum asked for, $25,000 is for horses and $35,000 for carts.

Controller Fitch pointed out that every additional $200,000 appropriated added an extra point to the tax levy. He said that he feared a considerable increase in the tax rate.

"Yes," said Corporation Counsel Scott, "but the tax rate of last year, as everybody knows, was fictitious."

"I wish," said President Barker of the Tax Department, "to call the attention of the board to the fact that the outlook for a large increase in assessed valuations this year is not good. There will be a comparatively small increase in the assessed valuations, so the tax rate will have to go up."

"I am prepared for a bad showing," said the Mayor. "From all I can hear it will be very bad."

The bonds were ordered issued. They will represent about the usual amount spent each year for new stock and equipments.

The incidents of the previous meeting were then taken up again, being referred to by the Mayor, who said:

"I want to say something, Colonel, about the criticism passed upon you at last Wednesday's meeting.

"Whatever was said was only in line with your own report as to the condition of the streets. You acknowledged that they were in a horrible condition. You told us so in so many words. From that report I was compelled to criticise.

"There was no disposition on the part of the members of this board to say anything that was not true. But we had only your own report to guide us.

"I am very glad to get this statement from you to-day relative to the work you have done. There was no personal feeling against you, remember that."

"I never thought there was, so far as you were concerned," said Col. Waring.

"I might have been more severe than was necessary under the circumstances," continued the Mayor, "but I should probably say the same things again if the conditions were the same."

Then the Controller bowed to the Street-Cleaning Commissioner, and smilingly indorsed what the Mayor had said. The Controller thanked the Mayor for setting him right with the Commissioner, and the board and Col. Waring were again at peace and harmony.

School bonds to the amount of $36,090.42 for furniture for new schools; revenue bonds to the amount of $4,181.66, to pay the expenses of the Harlem River Bridge Commission, and revenue bonds to the amount of $17,920, to pay the expenses of the Grade Damage Commission in the annexed district, were ordered to be issued by the Controller.

An application from the Health Board for an appropriation of $1,200, for an additional Fish Inspector, was referred to the Controller.

A representative of the Board of Fire Underwriters asked that $700 be appropriated for maps which would show the height and character of all buildings, the map to be used by the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters in the city's interest. He said that the total value of buildings and stock between Chambers and Fourteenth Streets was $800,000,000, while the total loss-paying ability of all the fire insurance companies in the city, including the foreign companies, was only about $100,000,000. He was referred to the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Col. Waring announced last evening that he had dismissed Thomas Sullivan, an ash cart driver. It was charged that Sullivan fought people along his route and was generally disagreeable.

Corporation Counsel Scott rendered an opinion that the city should pay $256 to Brooklyn contractors for horses and cart service incurred by the department. But he decided that the city could not pay several Brooklyn men the money they had earned shoveling snow. Some generous-hearted public citizens have come forward, however, and have contributed the money, and the Brooklyn men will be paid.

THEY WENT ON THE NEW-YORK

COUNT AND COUNTESS DE CASTELLANE WILL GO TO HIS ESTATES.

George Gould Denies That a Settlement was Made upon the Bridegroom —Flowers for the Travelers.

Count and Countess de Castellane sailed for Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship New-York.

As their names were not printed on the sailing list of passengers, it was not generally known that they would go, and but few of their friends were at the dock to see them off.

Members of the Gould family sent handsome floral pieces that attracted much attention before they were taken from the saloon to the Count's suite of rooms, which comprised staterooms on the starboard side of the promenade deck, numbered 4 and 6.

Shortly after the Count and Countess arrived at the pier, and had boarded the steamer, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, Miss Helen Gould, Howard Gould, and Miss Catharine Cameron drove down the dock, and went to the Count's staterooms. The Count said that they would go up to London and from there proceed to Paris, and thence to the Rhine, to the de Castellane estates.

George J. Gould made an appointment with several reporters, who were at the steamship dock yesterday morning to see Count and Countess de Castellane depart, to meet him at his office after the ship had sailed. He did not at that time mention his object in having them call on him, but when they arrived at his office, in the Western Union Telegraph Company Building, he said:

"I wish to deny the published report of a settlement made upon the Count de Castellane. He asked for none, and none was made. The reports are absolutely untrue, both as regards the two-million-dollar report and the other one about which you have read."

The Marquis and Marquise de Castellane and their youngest son, Count Jean de Castellane, were not at the steamer when the vessel left. They are at Niagara Falls, but will return in time to sail on the French Line steamer La Bretagne, which leaves on Saturday for Havre.

When it became known that the Gould party was on board the steamer, many of those who were to sail on the steamer and their friends crowded about their staterooms to get sight of the party; but as they shut themselves in the staterooms and drew the curtains, the curious crowd was disappointed.

There was some slight curiosity shown by those on the pier, but as the Count and Countess hurried from the carriage across the gangway there was but little opportunity for observation or comment.

C. Raoul Duval, Brockholst Cutting, and Elisha Dyer, Jr., were at the steamer.

Others who went as passengers on the New-York were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Mr. Winthrop Rutherford, Count Krasicky, Sir and Lady George Errington, W. Bourke Cockran, who was the last man to board the boat; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt Huntington, Dr. Acland Oronhyatekha of Japan, Capt. Robert C. Turner, F. R. Pelly, the well-known English ship owner, and the Right Rev. Henry McNeal Turner.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 6.—The Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, Count Jean de Castellane, Miss Lloyd, and servants arrived here late last night from New-York and are registered at the Imperial Hotel. They came to see Niagara Falls, and this morning went for a long drive, taking in all the points of special interest on the American and the Canadian side of the river. They expect to leave this evening for New-York.

CAME BACK TO FACE A MURDER CHARGE

Burglar Logue of Philadelphia Accused of Killing his Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—James Logue, the burglar, who is suspected of having murdered his wife, Johanna, at their home, 1250 North Eleventh Street, in this city, a dozen years ago, surrendered himself to Coroner Ashbridge last night. The authorities concealed his identity, however, and the matter was not made public until to-day.

The skeleton of a woman was found beneath the floor of a kitchen in Logue's house Oct. 16, 1893. A handkerchief tightly tied around the neck indicated that the woman had been strangled. As Logue's wife had suddenly disappeared a number of years ago, and as Logue had not been seen since being released from the Eastern Penitentiary, four years ago, after serving a sentence for burglary, the police believed that the man had murdered his wife and that the skeleton was that of Mrs. Logue.

Logue insists that he last saw his wife when she left him, presumably to go to New-York. He claims that he did not know he was wanted here until a short time ago, when he met in Chicago a young man who had formerly lived in Philadelphia. From him Logue says he first learned that he was charged with having murdered his wife, and that he returned here as soon as he could earn sufficient means.

He offered no explanation as to the skeleton found in his former home.

James McWhirter Dies at Sea.

Among the passengers arriving on the Teutonic from Liverpool yesterday were Dr. Halstead Boyland, Major Gen. W. H. Doorman, C. T. Doxey, J. Eberhard Faber, J. Hayman Joyce, W. K. Thorn, J. G. Lawrence, C. Stanhope, and Mrs. N. O. Stone of Chicago.

During the voyage, on March 2, James McWhirter, forty-six years old, of Woodstock, Ontario, died of double pneumonia. Mr. McWhirter complained of grippe when he went on board, and grew rapidly worse until pneumonia developed. He leaves a wife and two children, who are at Woodstock. His body was brought to this port.

A Wreck and a Blaze of Oil.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 6.—On the Central Railroad of New-Jersey here, at 1 o'clock this morning a detached part of a fast freight train bound for Jersey City collided with the forward section, and sixteen loaded cars were wrecked and both tracks blocked.

Four cars of oil were in the wreck, and the running oil caught fire. The city Fire Department, however, extinguished the flames. The loss will run high into the thousands.

AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE SUEZ CANAL

Only Five, and These War Vessels or Yachts, Passed Through During 1894.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—But five American vessels passed through the Suez Canal during the year 1894, and these were war vessels or yachts.

"Not one mercantile ship flying the American flag entered the canal for the year, although many cargoes designated for America passed through in British ships." This statement is made by Consul General Penfield, stationed at Cairo, Egypt, in a report just received at the Department of State.

The report shows that, during the year, 3,352 vessels passed through the canal, being an increase of 10 over the preceding year. Their net tonnage was 8,039,105, and the tolls paid amounted to $14,770,081. The application of the electric light to marine purposes, the report says, is now so general that nearly 95 per cent. of the vessels using the canal last year were enabled to do so at night.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for Connecticut offices as follows: Mohegan, Charles Rollins; Riverton, F. E. Cady.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Mozart, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Mozart";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Portune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Salerno.")

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily at 6:30 PM, and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAWTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOING ABROAD?

SELECT PARTIES TO EUROPE

All Traveling Expenses Included, will leave New-York during the season by leading Steamship Lines.

Next Departures:

Apl. 24, s. s. "Majestic".....100 days
May 4, s. s. "Kaiser Wilhelm II"... 89 days
May 25, s. s. "Etruria".....92 days
June 12, s. s. "Paris".....81 days

For later departures, see Illustrated Programme, free on application. Ocean and Independent Railroad Tickets everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines,

261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York;

Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, March 9.

For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 8
SEMINOLE.....Monday, March 11
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, March 13

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston. O. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.Ry. 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMAND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. For West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Détroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago, 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 141 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections. From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 A.M.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 A.M.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
8:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets

In Effect January 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car for Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:20, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M., week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape